FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 292 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1922. — TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

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SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it retectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which difuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

GOLDOL "SHRI HARI" GOLDOL

GOLDOL ELECTRIC MEDICAL HALL

Goldol is positive cure for impotency, lost energy, weak nerves and self-abuse. Only pill a day after food with milk or water. Rs. 10 per bottle. Hours 7 to 9. Fee Rs. 2 only Specialis for Piles, Hydrocele, Asthma, Impotency, Diabetes, Female and Skin Diseases, Cancer, Scrofula, Paralysis, Consumption Fistula, Venereal Diseases, Hernia.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN AND ELECTRO HOMŒOPATH.
SHRI K. M. BARDOLIWALA, M.B.E.H. (LONDON),
No. 2, 3rd Bhoiwada, BOMBAY.
Opposite Swaminarayen Temple.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
9th December	NARKUNDA†	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,822
23rd ,,	KARMALA*	9,098
30th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1923.		
6th January	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,,	KASHGAR*	8,340
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,010
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,822
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London vis Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
22nd December	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February	GAMARIA*	5,285
16th ,,	MASULA*	7,221
1st March	MUNDRA	7,275
15th March	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,300
12th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,982

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
16th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Ballarat."
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	
30th ,,	KHIVA	
1923		
13th January	MOREA	
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
1st February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Dongola"
15th February	SOUDAN	
9th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
5th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nyanza."

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
16th December 1923	MACEDONIA	11,089
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
9th ,,	VARELA	Basra via Karachi 5-15 P.M.
9th ,,	LINGA	Karachi via Kathiawar
11th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war.
12th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa
14th Dec.	BARALA	Basra via Karachi Coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
R. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 101.
Telephone No. 101.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Moji Maru.	Y. Tomioka	3757	30 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru.	T. Takeda	6746	8 Dec.	15 Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	M. Goto	6074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Nagato Maru.	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	5829	18 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Phone Nos. 979, 4962. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalaputra ..	8,310	12th Dec.
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	15th Dec.
s. s. Vittoria ..	4,300	5th Jan.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Petimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourence Marques Inhambane. Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
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TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an Oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once. Sample box, Re. 1-9-0. Big bottle Rs. 8-5-0
Rs. 3-5-0.
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NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
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BOMBAY.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
145,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir BORBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 2.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.
BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatum
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Palneoie (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Cawnpore	Patna.
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajamandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Darjeeling	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,130.
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
AmballaCity	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 288.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.:—
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Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
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REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.
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PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.
WANTED.
Experienced and reliable CHIEF AGENT for Bombay Presidency.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
34 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR,
BOMBAY.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilisers Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.
Please apply for further particulars
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazgaon
Telephone 2457

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
GIRGAUM BACK FAREKH WADI,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Young men, about to start in life to apply for our FREE ADVICE FORM. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
A R.5682.

REQUIRED by European Firm, a CLERK, experienced in cotton export work. Apply Box No. 8804, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R15101

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER as a Companion for a boy, studying English and Gujarati at Desalpur (Cutch) quarters free. Apply stating terms as follows address. Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA & CO., Dana Bunder Bombay No. 3.
A R.5734.

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

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A C15106

SITUATIONS WANTED

A Hindu HONOURS GRADUATE, strong in English and Sanskrit wishes some tuitions. Sound knowledge, key to success guaranteed, Students of IV Std. and above need apply with terms to Box. No. 8802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5765

A competent experienced honours Graduate, seeks part time EMPLOYMENT as private tutor, correspondent, accountant, secretary or reader. Good references and excellent testimonials. Please Write to Box No. 8805, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5755

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B R5714

ADVERTISER (pushing) who has served Indian and British Life offices for 26 years capable of managing office seeks service. Will travel all over India. Apply Box No. 8791 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R.5718.

YOUNG energetic Parsee experienced in silk piece-goods and various other lines, stayed China, Japan and other countries, is open for any responsible post, commercial traveller or working partner. Apply Box No. 8786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5710

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TO LET—SHOPS and MOTOR GARAGES Lamington Road, near Empress Cinema. For rents apply at the premises.
C. R.5725.

TO BE LET—An extensive GODOWN for storing goods or any industry admeasuring 400' length 38' breadth near Byculla Club Road. Apply sharp M. K. Palia, Apollo St. Bombay.
C. R.5701.

TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Sea view. Apply THIRD FLOOR.
C R5743

TO BE LET—FOURTH FLOOR, two blocks airy rooms, rent Rs. 145 each at Chagla Mansion, Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Khadk Bazar, Mandvi.
C R.5695.

TO BE LET—Whole second floor, open on all sides, consists 10 (ten) big rooms opposite West End Cinema for high class families of any community. See GORDHANDAS T. MANGALDAS, Sir Mangaldas House next to Imperial Cinema.
C R.5692.

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious gardtn, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHEVRAM JESRAJ, 333, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479.

TO BE LET.—Second Floor, Hamilton House, Gamdevi, consisting of five airy bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms, electric lights, fans, servants quarters, etc., Rent Rs. 400. Apply sharp Box No. 8806, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
C R5756

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8999, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 104, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

BARGAINS FOR SALE.—Panhard Silent Knight 20 H.P. 1921 model seven seater not run 100 miles. Ford and Briscoe Indian combination, just overhauled, painted as good as new. E. A. BANAJI, 65. Sethna's Bungalow, Tardeo Road.
J.A. R5750.

FOR SALE.—12 H. P. "ROVER" CAR, 1914 model. Owner driven, splendid condition. Price Rs. 6,000 or near offer. Can be seen during office hours at B. B. and C. I. Rly. Office, Churchgate.
JA R5758

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA-ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Please apply to Dr. R. R. Gupta, M.D., (Homoeo) Principal for free prospectus and case taking book of ./4/- cost, to learn and secure diplomas of Homoeopathic, Electro Homoeopathic and Biochemic sciences and to get yourself treated of chronic and complicated diseases.
M R5489

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Fortells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Dist., South India.
L. R.5611.

STAMPS.—Our PRESENTATION PACKET of 100 different varieties from the Native States of India, particularly suited for presentation to friends and relatives as a typical Souvenir of India and a Philatelic Acquisition. Price Rs. 2/15 only. 10 Packets at Rs. 27/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad
L 15107

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to extend the business of an Export Import Firm having excellent connections and several sole Agencies. Address Box No. 8787, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5712

SPORTS.

50 PER CENT

RACING EXPERT, out of 20 Selection for the 1st Extra Meeting, obtained:—

5 WINS	5 PLACES
BAHADUR-UL-MULK	ALDER
TRIUMPH	ZILZALAR
JOY GIRL	LEOPOLD
CHIEFTAIN	ULSTER LAD
BAKTAVAR	CENTRY

STILL BETTER RESULTS TO FOLLOW! Address Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—CRUDE OIL (Liquid fuel) Lubricating oils, and Petrol. Apply A. B. VAZIR, Khaduck. Post No. 3, Bombay, Telephone No. 4523.
T R5685

ENTIRELY NEW OLIVER TYPEWRITERS at about 35 per cent reduced rates. Rarest opportunity. Apply Box No. 8797 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5735.

MESHED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS for ladies and gentlemen, strong, durable and beautiful, measuring about 25 by 25 anches price each Rs. 3 and per dozen Rs. 35. SHAMLAL AND CO., QUETTA. (Baluchistan).
T R5647

KASHMIR TWEEDS SUIT, length (7¼ yds. x 24 in.) in all shades Rs. 11 Silk embroidered leather handbags Rs. 2-8-0 each. Genuine Kashmir saffron Re. 1-8-0, a tola. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING CO., Srinagar.
T R5648

FOR SALE—"BROOKS AND DOXEY'S OLD RING WEFT FRAMES of 1892 each of 352 Spindles can be seen in Working order. For particulars etc please apply the MANAGER—The JAM MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Lal Baugh, Parel. R.5678.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A lot of 5,000 FANCY BLOTTING-PADS, 1¼ x 10½, with three Superior blotters at Rs 3 per dozen. Good opportunity for the new year's advertisers. Apply sharp to The Phoenix Printing Works, 45, Great Western Hotel Building, Fort.
T R5749

FOR SALE.—RIBBONS for typewriters, German make; best quality Retail price Rupees two each. For wholesale price Apply to L. CHHOTALAL & CO., 74, Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay, Stock holding Agents wanted.
T R5764

GAIN YOUR OBJECT by presenting a suit length of our Best Kashmir Donegal Tweeds of natural wool. Very respectable yet fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7¼ yds x 24") Rs. 12: Coat length (5 yds) Rs. 9. Makes charming coats. Black, brown or khaki Puttees (leg bandages) Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R5665

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JUST RECEIVED.—SCIENCE APPARATUS for Laboratories and factories; Hydrometers for oils, acids, accumulators, Twaddles; Microscopes with oil-immersion. Also good second-hand typewriters. Apply early to V. K. SOVANI & SONS, Ambevadi, Girgaum, Bombay.
T R5760

GENTLEMAN with some business experience and three years' Engineering service soon going to Berlin will be glad to represent any firm having business connections in Germany. For correspondence Box No. 8795 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5730.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Sayad St. Mandvi,
Bombay No. 3.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS, LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

EIGHT SHARE CERTIFICATES in the above Coy., standing in the name of Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya or Vishvanath Prabhuram Nos. 196, 372, 389, 563, 1735, 1736, 1737 and 1738 have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these should be notified within one month to the Registered office of the Coy. Hammam Street, Fort, otherwise duplicates will be issued to the above Owner.
Bombay, 18th November, 1922. R5670

NOTICE.

THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO., LD. AHMEDABAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, AHMEDABAD on SUNDAY, the 17th December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and consider the report of the Select Committee appointed by the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company duly held on the 8th October 1922.
2. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Agents.

By Order,
PATEL TRIVEDI & CO.,
Agents.

Gomtipur, Ahmedabad.
8th Dec. 1922.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

A course of training Indian Midwives in the Municipal Maternity Homes at the Bellasis Road, Parel and Imamwada will be opened twice a year—on the first day of January and July every year. It will be of six months duration at the end of which, candidates will be required to pass an examination and on satisfying the examiners will receive a Diploma. Three candidates will be admitted at a time at each of the three Homes. Stipends of Ss. 10 per month will be paid to each candidate. Those desirous of joining the course in the first session should apply to the undersigned on or before the 15th December, 1922.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1922.
C15048

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo
BULLOCH, BROS., & Co., Ld.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ld.,
Madras

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ (Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.

C14921

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

IN connection with the Red Cross Fete to be opened at Bombay from 9th to 16th December, 1922, (both days inclusive), No. 81 Down Thana Local will be extended to Kalyan, and will run to the following revised timings from 10th to 17th for the convenience of the public returning from the Fete:—

81 DOWN.

V. Terminus	dep.	1 0
Thana	arr.	2 12
	dep.	2 13
Kalyan	arr.	2 45

82 UP.

Kalyan	dep.	5 45
Thana	arr.	6 19
	dep.	6 21
	(as at present)	
V. Terminus	arr.	7 38

81 Down will, on the 11th, leave V. Terminus at 0-20 and terminate as usual at Thana.

S. D. ROBERTSON,
for Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1922. C15096

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Marsland, Price & Co., Ltd., will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1922.
2. To sanction a Dividend on the Ordinary and on the Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. H. P. Gibbs and Mr. R. V. Mehta who retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Comjany will be CLOSED as from 11th December, 1922, to 23rd December, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
The Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Agents,
P. J. KANGA.
Secretary

Bombay, 7th December, 1922.

NOTE.—The above Notice is in supersession of that earlier one which appeared in the issue of the "Times of India", dated the 8th December, 1922. C15082

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

THE ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 434 in respect of 10 Ordinary Nos. 19785 to 19794, and 20 Preference shares Nos. 28177 to 28196 of the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ld., in the name of Jethalal Ramji has been lost or misplaced. Any claim in respect of the said Letter should be notified in one month to the registered office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; otherwise a Duplicate will be issued to the above named owner. DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co., Agents. R5761

TENDERS.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for ready wastes (Yarn and Cotton) at the HINDOOSTAN MILL, situated at JACOB CIRCLE and WESTERN INDIA MILL, situated at CHICHPOOGLY, KALACHOWKI Road, and which will be received at Company's Office at No. 2, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay, till five o'clock WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1922. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The tenders on Company's printed form only will be accepted.
15109

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 200 to 250 pairs of BULLOCKS of 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 20th instant.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender within two months from the date of acceptance of his tender and under no circumstances will any extension of time be granted.

2. Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner
J. E. UANDILANDS
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 8th December, 1922. C15104

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP available at the Moghalpura Stores Depot, and which should reach the Controller of Stores Office N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) not later than 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th January 1923.

A form of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 on application to the Controller of Stores, N.W. Railway, Moghalpura, (Lahore).

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all Tenders without assigning any reason.

A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores,
N.W. Railway.

Office of Controller of
Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated 5th December, 1922. C15102

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, available at the Karachi Stores Depot, which should reach the Controller of Stores Office, N. W. Railway, Mozhalpura (Lahore) not later than 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th January, 1923.

Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 from the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore).

The Controller of Stores reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all Tenders without assigning any reason.

A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.

Office of Controller of
Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore).
Dated the 6th December, 1922 C15700

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CROWN SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

"READY WASTE FOR SALE"

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the CROWN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING CO LTD., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and Tenders for same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2 Rampart Row Fort, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1922, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Rs. Rupees Two-hundred only) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender Forms may be procured from the Company's Office during Office Hours.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C15103

NOTICE.

LISBOA SCHOLARSHIP IN BOTANY OF RS. 30 P M.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the above-mentioned scholarship tenable for one year will be awarded after a competitive Examination, in June next. The competition is open to all Medical, Science and Arts Graduates of the Bombay University *of not more than three years, standing at the time of the competition* as well as to *all medical undergraduates.*

The Examination will be held on the day which will be notified hereafter but the competitors must send in their applications before the 15th January 1923, addressed to the Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Copies of the rules giving other particulars to the scholarship can be obtained from the office of the Dean, Grant Medical College.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B., B.S., (Lond) Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C15110

LEGAL NOTICES.

MESSRS. CHITNIS KANGA & MANBHAI

ORIGINAL RUPEES 25
Duplicate Rupees 2/8/0

Total ..... Rs 27/8/0

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 150 of 1922.
Coram Kanga J.
6th March 1922.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the ler of the Faith Emperor of

SHAIKHALI SULEMANJI, a firm, carrying on business at Masjid Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

versus

KASHIBHAI LALUBHAI PATEL, lately trading under the name and style of C. Patel and Co., at present residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

UPON MOTION of Mr. Amin Advocate for the plaintiffs made this day and upon reading the Order of dismissal of suit herein dated the seventh day of February one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and the affidavit of Samsuddin Jiwabhai Manager of the plaintiffs' firm abovenamed, solemnly affirmed on the third day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two. It is ordered that the defendant do within four days after the service hereof upon him or his attorneys appear and show cause if any he has why the said Order of dismissal dated the seventh day of February one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two should not be set aside and why the suit should not be restored to the list of causes for rehearing Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
for Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of March, 1922.

Rule Nisi drawn on application of Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Manbhai, attorneys for plaintiffs.

Certified to be a true copy.
This 30th day of March 1922.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.
C15108

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE of Electrical goods such as:—Large stoves, Electroliers, Fans, Globes, Motors, Vacuum cleaners, shades, Lamps of sorts, Regulators Hot point Kettles; Jugs, Shaving set, Teapots, Heaters, Ranges, Irons etc. wires of sorts, show cases, cupboard, desks safe lathes and other electrical articles.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 18, Military Square Lane in the office show rooms and godowns of the Electrical Engineering Co. by order of the morigagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. John William Petterson, carrying on business under the name of the Electrical Engineering Co., the abovementioned stock in trade furniture, fittings, etc.

The above goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th December 1922, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings.—

Building St No. 70. 71: 40: 41: 522-523: Case Nos. 119: 599: 749: Worli Road and Worli Kolivada.

Building St. No. 341 I: Case No. 538: Clive land Road Worli.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th December, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 381.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Bentwood Chairs, Sideboards, Dumwaiters Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Carpets, Brass and Iron Beds, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, Electro-platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 40 Colaba opposite Afghan Church.

Sliding dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, drawing room sofas, Chesterfield suite, painted glass screens, glass and panel door almyrahs, solid brass and iron beds, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, carpets reclining easy chairs, show cases meat safe, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, English ice box, cabinets, teapoys, silverware, electro-platedware, etc., etc.

The property of Col. Jacob.

BONA FIDE SALE of very Old China and Mingworks, Georgian Mahogany, Blackwood Household Furniture, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Government Dockyard, tht very rare and Old China and Mingworks, old Blackwood Georgian Mahogany furniture, Zoonda almyrahs, blackwood inlaid carved round table, brass folding teapoys, chiffoniers, blackwood palm stand, fancy cabinets, Chival glass, telescopic dining table on castors, sideboards, blackwood beds, chairs, easy chairs, pier and card tables, etc., etc

Property of Nigel F. Paton, Esq., of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

Furniture is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TRINITY STREET DHOBHI TALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Jethabhai Hirjee, Karamsey Hirjee, and Devjee Hirjee and on account and risk of the heirs of the late mortgagor Baj Dhunbaiji, widow of Sorabjee Jamasjee Khajotia. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property hereunder described:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax Land or ground together with messuage tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Trinity Street otherwise called Trinity Chapel Street without the Fort in Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 215 and new No. 1B/1672 Old Survey No. 7 and new Survey No. 4/8273 containing by admeasurement 95 1/9 square yards and 1/9 of a square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the East by the Agiary or Parsee Fire Temple of Awabai, widow of Ardeshir Sorabjee Wadia on or towards the west by the Trinity Street aforesaid on or towards the North by the Agiary or Parsee Fire Temple of Rustomjee Indawala and on or towards the South by the property lately belonging to Nusserwanjee Manchherjee and now of Nowrajee Pestonji, contractor and which said Premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 34 and are now assessed under Ward Nos. 2373 and 2374 and Street Nos. 6363 (1) and are now in occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kharas and Co., the Solicitor of the mortgagees at his office in Church Gate Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th December, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 8000 GALLONS OLIVE-OIL.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street Fort by order of the Bank concerned.

8000 Gallons olive-oil packed in about 4 to 5 gallons drums.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LARGE SAFES BY CHUBBS.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort two large sized fire and burglar resisting safes by chubbs (fit for Banks and Jewellers) viz.

1 safe size 42-30-28
1 safe size 36-26-26.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS. DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE, CHESTERFIELD EASY CHAIRS, COTTAGE PIANO, CABINETS, ELECTRIC LAMPS, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 17th December 1922, at Chowpaty Queen'sRoad, opposite French Motor Car Company, and next to Royal Opera House, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of dinning table, dinning room chairs, sideboards and dinned waggens, tea tables, drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, cottage piano, blackwood carved furniture, drawing room suite rich carpets, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, file cabinet, single and double iron and brass beds. Teak and black almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils etc., etc.

The property of A.C. Bottomley, Esq.

Catalogues will be printed and property will be opened to view four days before sale.

Property of another gentleman.

1. Overland Motor Car 20 H. P. 1-4 Cylinder, 5 seater, with horn, lamps complete in perfect running order.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 11th December 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT CHAKLA STREET OTHERWISE KNOWN AS OLD KAJI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Hassanally Sullemanji, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of August 1921 and made between the said Hasanally Sullemanji of the one part and Vallabhdas Bechardas of the other part which mortgage is under a transfer of Mortgage dated 15th April 1921 transferred by the said Vallabhdas Bechardas to Pranlal Sakerchand sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 23rd December 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and Tax-tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Chakla Street otherwise known as Old Kazi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 96 1/4 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 614 New No. 2854 Old Survey No. 848 and New Survey No. 2044 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 446 and Street No. 5458 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the said Chakla Street on or towards the West by Sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property of Haji Shaik Bullan Bin Allanja and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuages tenements buildings or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Chakla Street otherwise known as Old Kazi Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collertor's Old No. 614 New No. 2851 and New Survey No. 2044 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 446 and Street No. 5458 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Old Kazi Street on or towards the west by the sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Haji Allaoodin Jitekar but now of Ahmed Devji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgagee at their Office at 40-42 Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF PLATED FANCY GOODS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 52, Meadows Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 19th December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

A big lot of fancy plated articles including Fancy Metal framed Calenders, Ash Trays, Tumbler Tops, fancy Inkstands, metal Pen trays, etc., etc.

The samples are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji, on account and risk of Messrs. L. Ratishanker and Co.

175 bags Mauritius Sugar ex. S. S. "Accra."

The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd, Messrs BENNETT AND Co., will on MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazaar, at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji.

On account and risk of Seth Devidas Persotam.

2425 Bags Mauritius Sugar ex. s.s. "Acera."

The above bags are lying at No. 11 R. B. C. Shed Bond.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazaar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Mr. Tribhovan Devidas.

246 bags white Java sugar ex s.s. "Pasha."

The above Bags are lying in No. 10 Princes Dock Bond.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES

Under instructions from Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 18th Inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Messrs Brady & Co's godowns at Lamington Road, near (Lal Chimney) a large lot of mill stores, such as shutters, reeds, leather belting, drop box pickers, picking sticks, rubber-sheets, hair belting, loom sundries, ram-rings, bobbins, pipe pieces, wooden tubes, wooden planks, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tyeb terrace 1st floor. B. Walkeshwar road opposite Government House gate very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, large round dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, cottage piano by schiedmeyer and sohoen, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses dressing and wash hand tables Oval mirror dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, English small and big ice boxes, reclining sofas, cane furniture, writing table, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, gas stove nearly new, etc., etc.

The property of C.H. Mutch Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th December, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALASTOR

READER OF CHARACTER.

AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL, (Room 6)
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
ALASTOR will read Character and Events.
Every Evening at the Red Cross Fete.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES LD.
present the FIRST OF THEIR FAMOUS PLAYERS AND PARAMOUNT PICTURES.
"THE GILDED LILY"
"THE GILDED LILY"
featuring the renowned star of the silent drama;
MAY MURRAY
MAY MURRAY

She loved him. Yea! loved him with the sincerest, truest love that ever burned in a woman's heart. Gave up the flattery of the crowd, the adoration of the Richest and Noblest, for him. Went back again to the Life of Outward Glittery, the Life she had learnt to hate, at his bidding and for Love of him, till the final disillusionment came.

DRAMA OF THE SUPREME LOVE OF A DANCER.

THE EMPRESS

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LD.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

The Great Cinema Masterpiece

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

BY LORD LYTTON

This colossal production made amongst the actual ruins of Pompeii, regardless of all cost includes: 5000 performers, 50 Lions and 100 Gladiators.

TO-NIGHT
and THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
MAHA SHVETA-KADAMBARI
FEATURING
the famous producer Mr. Patankar and beautiful Miss TARA.
Picturized in Gorgeous style by
NATIONAL FILM Co.
from the famous work of Shri Banabhatta,
See how Porudlik and tha moon cursed each other and went the round of births in misery: See how they were liberated.
POPULAR PRICES,
Time 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30
Coming! Coming!
BHISMA PITAMAH,
His life and end—produced by
STAR FILMS LTD.

ONCE AGAIN
"FOR ONE WEEK MORE"
Owing to the demand of the General Public
IMPERIAL CINEMA
PRESENTS
An extra Super production.
"SURYA-KUMARI"
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM Co.
DAILY SHOWS 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30, p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Two wagons BENGAL COAL will be sold by Public Auction at Ahmednagar Railway Station at 15/0 on 15th instant. Subject to D. T. Manager's approval.

MODY & CO.

GRAND BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE. CROCKERYWARE RICH CARPETS GODREJ AND MILLNER'S SAFES WITH STANDS, PIANO (S. ROSE & CO.,) MOTOR CARS ETC., AT NAPIER SEA ROAD BUNGALOW.

By the order of the Composition Committee, the possession holder of the parties concerned Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY the 17th day of December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road Bungalow the following.

Drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, almirahs, carpets, piano, Godrej and Millner's safes with stands, motor cars etc., etc.

Full particulars will be published hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th December 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

A Splendid Oscar Wilde Society Masterpiece
TO-NIGHT——THIS WEEK
LORD ARTHUR SAVILLE'S CRIME.
(6 Reels)
A Unique piece of whimsical humour, showing up the absurdity of superstition.
A PICTURE YOU WILL POSITIVELY LIKE.

He was young, full of hopes, rich, handsome—born with the golden spoon in his mouth, and on the eve of matrimony. Yet his bliss was marred by a bogus palmist. How he escaped absolute disaster will be for you to see and criticise.

LORD ARTHUR SAVILLE'S CRIME.

A one-reel Pathe Comedy featuring
SNUB POLLARD
in the Programme. TO-DAY: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

Special Religious Attraction!
TO-DAY
The Exposition of St. Francis at Goa.
(Kohinoor Special Production)

Stately Opening Ceremony and Exposition of the Body by the Roman and Mysore Priests—Huge crowds from all parts of the World—Birthplace of St. Francis Xavier in Spain—Romantic Scenes of Goa and its Churches—Resting-place of the Saint in the Church of Bom Jesus—etc., etc.

5-Reel Fighting Drama
"CHALLENGE OF CHANCE"
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

The NOVELTY CINEMA

presents to-night and this week a 2-weeks' serial story in 7 Episodes.

"THE SCUM OF PARIS"

A pure, simple, straightforward story of a poor, ill-treated girl, wrecking vengeance on her persecutors.

NO ABSURDITY!
NO NONSENSE!
NO IMPOSSIBILITY!
NO TRIGGER-PULLING!

Also a side-splitting comedy in the programme. Times and rates as usual.

THE
"NOVELTY" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road
Wednesday 13th December 1922
VIDYAHARAN.
Saturday 16th December 1922
SAWASHAYKALOL.
Sunday, 17th December 1922
SAUBHADRA.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Wednesday 13th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTVAKANKSHA
Saturday 16th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 17th Dec. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors.

THE EXCELSIOR
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
6-15 TO-DAY 9-30
6-15 TO-DAY 9-30
6-15 TO-DAY 9-30
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
IN HER LATEST AND GREATEST PRODUCTION
"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"

It is an absolutely perfect Pickford role—and the wonder is the world has had to wait so long to see her in it.

Booking at Rose & Co. Ltd. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. after 6 p.m. at the Theatre.

UPRYT

Book Size Rs. 1-12
Post&pkg ,, ,,-10
Ledger Size Rs. 4-,,

A pair of UPRYT Book Supporter holds and keeps *Upright* any number of volumes or the thinnest leaflet. With UPRYT the books are in right position. UPRYT preserves shape and gives more life to the binding. UPRYT can be used on any shelf, table, desk or any place where books or registers are kept.

Strong and durable, never gets out of order. Made of re-enforced hard steel, black enamelled, beautifully decorated in gold in relief.

If disapproved, full price refunded.

Order / To-day. — K. & KEYS Co. / No. 3 Faiz Bazar,—DELHI

Parsi Battalion

A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - - -

Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities- - - -
Useful as a Present or Souvenir - -

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SET?
Price As. 8 per set.
Now is the time. Get your set from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OR.
J. B. KARANI & SONS.
PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 9.

S S Glengorn Castle, Shilston, Southampton.
S S Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 10.

S S Naneric, Morcar, Calcutta.
S S Sofala, Davey, Calcutta.
S S Colaba, Nordon, Colombo.

Dec. 9.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
Steamer Clan Morrison for Calicut.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1956 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Naneric:—The W and A. Graham Company's steamer Naneric, 3629 tons, Captain Mocer, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Sofala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Sofala, 3435 tons, Captain H. Davey, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

Dec. 9.

S S Caledonia for London:—20 packages wearing apparel, King King and Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—117 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co, Ltd.; 3100 bags In. oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 520 bags In. linseed oil cakes, B. Hari Lele, 427 bales In. cotton fly, P H Vasa; 45 bales wool raw, R. Alimohomad, 115 bales wool raw, Osmerssy; 35 bales wool raw, H S I Mohammad; 116 bales wool raw, G Sundramal; 3504 cwt. myrabolems, B. Oanjee and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY
FROM LONDON.

Gazana (not fix).
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Mashobra due 10th December.
Gamaria (not fix).
Manua due 5th January
Morea due 12th January.
Mantua due 12th January.
Kaiser-I-Hind due 26th January.
Warfield (not fix).

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due 14th December.
Clan Buchanan due 18th December.
Sindia (not fix).
City of Baroda due 9th December.
City of Manchester due 19th December.
Clan Mackinon (not fix).
City of Rangoon (not fix).
Massilia (not fix).
City of Durban (not fix).

FROM WELLS.

Mandalay.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due 15th December.

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.

Okenfels due 8th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Trantonfels due 5th January.
Trelevan (not fix).
Trecarell (not fix).
Boyne (not fix).

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Yeddo due 6th January.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due 20th December.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suveric due 25th December.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk due 9th December.
Andyk due 29th December.
Mterkerk due 20th January.

FROM KOBE.

Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 13th January.
Honolulu Maru due 13th December.
Burma Maru due 12th January.
Andes Maru due 16th January.
Nagato Maru due 29th December.
Takaoka Maru due 3rd January.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due 12th December.
Karmala due 22nd December.
Sicilia due 9th January.
Kashgar due 12th January.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Moldavia due 5th January.
Naldera 26th January.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Karoa due 17th December.
Taroba due 31st December.
Karagola 14th January.
Zamora (not fix)

EXPORTS.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—650 bags In. linseed oil cakes, B Hari Lele.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—115 bales stry. cotton fly, P H Vasa.

S S Satartia for New York:—51 bales In. cotton, Rally Bros.; 60 cwt. gum, M. Jacerbhoy.

S S Moji Maru for Kobe:—50 bales In. cotton, Rally Bros.; 600 bales Ind. cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales In. cotton, N M K Kaisha 500 bales In. raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Moji Maru for Hongkong:—48 cwt gum N. Vithaldas; 47 cwt. red raisins mamakka, N B Bhasumia.

S S Brocktown for Hamburg:—270 bales clean cott. fly, K. Thacku and Co.

S S Bratton Castle for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton oomra, E Spinner and Co.

S S Othello for Dunkirk:—4000 cwt. castor seed, Strauss and Co.; 55 bales In. raw cotton, N M K. Kaisha; 560 bales Ind. cotton, Rally Bros.; 826 bales In. cotton F F Campbell.

S S Krominken for Hongkong:—30 cases shark fins, R Dhunji and Co.

S C Tsushima for Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales In. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Umjinto for Antwerp:—19 bags crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Caledonia from London. Agents M Mackenzie and Co.:—9 boxes gold coin, 230 burs. silver 140 cases gin, 760 cases brandy, 192 cases wine, 62 cases spirit, 203 cases whisky 12 cases drugs, 21 cases potatoes, 27 cases quaine 18 cases confectry, 50 cases hams, 6 cases medicine, 15 cases paper, 106 cases envelopes, 15 cases chocolate, 20 cases toilet soap, 69 cases currency notes, 2425 cks cement, 25 cks. ivory, 7 cases collars and ties, 16 cases boot polish.

From Marseilles:—31 cases velvet, 8 cases essen oil, 20 cases wine, 132 cases liquors, 101 cases vermonths, 7 cases gold lametta, 59 cases cott. embroideries.

S S Kilinden from Alleppi. Agent R. E. Cotons:—350 bags pepper, 433 bags ginger, 100 bags oil cakes, 400 robbin copra.

From Badagara:—967 bags copra.

S S Varela from Basrar Agents M Mackenzie and Co.:—26 bdle specie, 377 bags dry dates, 6109 backets wet dates, 125 bdles wet dates, 300 bags wheat, 186 nos. tyres, 228 bags almond, 158 bales silk waste, 380 bags gull nuts, 202 bdles skin, dates, 7 bales carpets, 49 bales skins.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th December 1922, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was above the average at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess, at Allahabad and in defect at Jhansi. Temperaure was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and Jaipur and in excess at Karachi. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and above it at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and in Gujarat and Kathiawar humidity is generally in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Saugor and Chanda humidity is in defect. Temperaure was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and the air is damper than usual. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Decan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and in defect at Malegoan. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and fine weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. The sea remains moderate at Colombo and has become moderate at Madras.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th December 1922.

The storm in the Bay is about one hundred and fifty miles west of Port-Blair and moving in a north-northwesterly direction. It may curve towards he Arakan coast. Port-Blair has had one and a half inches of rain. Thestorm in the Gulf of Aden has disappeared.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF DEC. 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 6th ..	83.	63.0	53	..	0	—2.17
Jask	81.	68.4	85	..	0	—0.60
Muskat ..	85.	70.2	64	..	0	—0.62
Do. 6th ..	82.	68.8	59	..	0	—0.58
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	76.	51.5	80	..	0	—0.12
Rawalpindi ..	70.	40.1	63	..	0	—0.42
Lahore	74.	46.5	90	..	0	—0.13
Hissar	81.	43.2	83	..	0	—0.08
Ambala	76.	47.0	83	..	0	—0.30
Delhi	75.	53.2	74	..	0	—0.16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.	53.6	63	..	0	—0.16
Mainpuri	78.	48.6	74	..	0	—0.25
Jhansi	82.	51.0	36	..	0	—0.29
Cawnpore	76.	50.6	53	..	0	—0.46
Allahabad	77.	48.9	99	..	0	—0.39
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	74.	46.8	73	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	81.	64.9	87	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer.. ..	80.	48.2	60	..	0	—0.27
Jaipur	81.	49.7	43	..	0.51	+0.33
Kotah	84.	55.0	53	..	0	—0.12
Mount Abu ..	71.	54.4	45	..	0	—0.26
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.	58.1	70	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	79.	66.1	87	..	0	0
Veraval	83.	64.6	82	..	0	—0.26
Rajkot	87.	55.8	75	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para ..	85.	57.8	44	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat	83.	68.4	69	..	0.13	—0.09
Ahmedabad ..	86.	59.1	62	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	87.	51.9	58	..	0	—0.13
Nsemuch	80.	49.0	64	..	0	—0.21
Indore	80.	51.3	48	..	2.61	+2.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	75.	47.1	71	..	1.56	+1.02
Saugor	81.	55.2	36	..	0.87	+0.36
Hoshanabad ..	79.	50.4	64	..	2.47	+1.88
Khandwa	87.	59.1	56	..	0.59	+0.04
Akola	85.	51.1	61	..	2.12	+1.66
Amraoti	83.	55.8	44	..	1.52	+0.93
Nagpur	80.	52.7	54	..	1.99	+1.21
Chanda	79.	48.2	57	..	2.37	+1.55
Raipur	78.	54.3	68	..	1.04	+0.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.	70.7	76	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	91.	56.7	66	..	2.47	+1.73
Marmgao	83.	70.1	91	..	4.62	+3.58
Karwar	85.	65.9	94	..	3.28	+1.49
BOMBAY DECCANAND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.	51.9	40	..	0.73	×0.13
Ahmednagar ..	82.	51.8	55	..	10.08	×0.39
Poona	82.	49.7	77	..	6.60	×5.67
Sholapur	84.	56.5	47	..	3.10	×2.11
Bijapur	81.	53.1	56	..	9.61	×8.70
Belagum	82.	54.6	65	..	4.06	×2.55
Aurangabad ..	82.	52.0	53	..	1.69	×0.28
Nizamabad (Indur),	80.	9 ..	71	..	1.38	×0.76
Hyderabad ..	79.	52.5	69	..	0.86	0
MALABARAND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.	70.1	75	..	2.96	—0.04
Calicut	84.	58.9	79	..	9.25	+4.12
Cochin	85.	70.7	84	..	12.49	+5.52
Colombo	83.	67.1	87	..	24.82	+10.44
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam ..	83.	53.2	74	..	17.63	+12.03
Bellary	85.	56.7	47	..	0.55	+4.40
Cuddapah	86.	52.9	80	..	14.02	+10.29
Madras	82.	66.0	85	..	33.20	+17.74
Bangalore	78.	52.8	72	..	5.35	+2.55
Coimtore	82.	60.0	70	..	0.05	+3.27
Trichaopoly ..	86.	65.4	76	..	14.82	×8.98
Negapatam ..	82.	69.3	86	..	10.36	+9.30

FIREPROOF WOOD.

The legal rights covering India for "Electric Fireproofing" process to render wood incombustible already bought over by United States England, Japan and other countries are hereby offered. Only responsible Firms and individuals should write.

AGENCIES FOR COLORS.

Also any Firm or individual interested in taking over Agencies for the most important German and American Firms dealing in colors, paints, chemicals, drugs etc. and exporting General Merchandise should write to:

SHRI YOGENDRA, Bulsar B.B.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8th.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
,, Sales of East Indian	1,000
,, Import	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Declined owing to bearest to Government ginners report.

Mid, Americans	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Limited demand sakels	14·35
New York, 11 a.m. Sakels	17·50
closing time.) Mar.	24·80
May.	24·73
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	24·43
Mar.	24·42
As known in Liverpool at July	24.13

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8th.

Months	To-day's prices.
December	13·69 + 01
January	13 62 + 02
February	13 52 + 02
March	13.46 02
April	13.39 + 02
May	13.38 + 01
June	13.24 + 01
July	13·14
August	12 94
September	12·73 + 01
Oct.	12.51 + 01
Nov.	12·40 + 01

Tone :—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Dec. 8th.

U. P. Bengal	Good	7·80
,, ,,	Fully Good	8·20
,, ,,	Fine	8·60
No. 1 Omra	Good	10·00
,, ,,	Fully Good	10·40
,, ,,	Fine	10·80
M. G. Broach,	Good	11·70
,, ,,	Fully Good	12·10
,, ,,	Fine	12·50
,, Scinde	Good	7·70
,, ,,	Fully Good	8·10
,, ,,	Fine	8·50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 8th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Dec.	16.85 10
Jan.	16 95 10
February	17·05 10
March	17·20 + 10
April	17·30 10
May	17·40 10
June	17·45 10
July	17.55 + 10
Aug.	
Sep.	

Manchester irregular, Yarns drafting more inquiry.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 8th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		35,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		
,, ,, to Continent		22,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	24.78 + 12
,, ,,	March	24·94 + 6
,, ,,	May	24·85 + 11
,, ,,	July	24.75 - 13
Spot Cotton at New York		24 93 + 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		22 50
Futures at New Orleans	March	24·54 + 14
,, ,,	May	24·47 .. 18
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11
Demand Bills		
Silver Commercial U S mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64 2/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 8th.
To-days Prices.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	24 92 - 14
	Mar.	25 12 + 18
	May.	25 05 + 20
	July	24 73 + 18

London, Dec. 9th

Telegraphic Transfers 1/3 31/32 Firm
Bar Gold.
Bar Silver Spot 3/1 7/8 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London Dec. 6th.

Rates 3 per cent.	89 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	31 13/16
,, ,, 2 months hence	31 1/2
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	1 1/2
Weekly Bullion Shipments	£ 190,668

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FOR
PIANO PLAYERS
and other
Musical Instruments.

A golden opportunity for Players on Piano and other musical instruments. We have opened a shop for the advantage of players on Piano and other musical instruments. All sorts of repairs including tuning are handled by experts with utmost care and with moderate rates. New or second-hand pianos will be supplied on application at reasonable prices. We also purchase old pianos if desired by the owners.

DOVE & CO.,
106-108 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 8th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs	
Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Jan-Feb. Sellers.	46/9
Australian 63 lbs. Jan-Feb.	45/3
Karachi Barley Nov-Dec. Sellers	51
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. Dec.-Jan.	32
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. Dec.-Jan	51/6

Tone—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 3/8
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42 3/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan. Feb, nominal	£ 16 1/2
RAPESEED Yellow Guzerat per ton Nominal	
LINSEED. Argentine Dec.-Jan. Sellers Easier	£ 17/18
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore	
LINSEED Bombay Nov-Dec. Nominal	£ 20
Tone of Linseed—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan Buyers	£ 8 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED:—Dec-Jan. Quoted	£ 16 3/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	65 1 2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	6 1/2
Copper Braziers	8
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	£ 27 8/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	85 5/8—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 /4— / 6
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 3/16—1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 5/8—5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	63 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	54 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	13 1/2
Plaintation First Latex Crepe Dec. Quiet	13 3/4
Freights of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	14/6

Tone :—Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec-Jan Sellers	20/8 1/2

Tone :— Java Extremly slow,

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

A further rise of 12 points is reported in New York futures to-day. Liverpool is reported 2 points higher. The market advanced on some scattered buying. The undertone of the market is bearish at present and it seems that market may somewhat decline in near future. Trade still continues bad, but with some improvement in its general condition we expect the prices to go higher. The Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned in America upto the 30th November last as 9.318.000 bales, which compares with 7.644.266 bales in the year 1921/22, 10.141.298 bales in the year 1920/21, 8.844.368 bales in 1919/20 and 9.571.414 bales in 1918/19. Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday, and the demand was strictly limited to red leaf cotton, black leaf lots being unsaleable.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed to-day being a Jain Holiday.

PATEL BROTHERS REPORT.

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

In their cable dated the 8th instant, Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, state that the New York market advanced on scattered buying, and it was a small market.

The Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned upto 30th November as 9,318,000 bales. (Comparisons with previous years) 1922—9,318,000., 1921—7,639,961., 1920—10,141,293 1919—8,844,368., 1918—9,571,414., 1917—9,713,529.

LOCAL MARKET.

Dec. 8.

In response to a slight improvement in yesterday's American futures, our market opened with Broach at Rs. 453, and Oomra D/J at Rs. 400. At the commencement of the session Marwari jobbers were sellers of Broach which eased to Rs. 450. At this level Commission houses came out as buyers. Export and Japanese houses were sellers of Oomra. There was considerable straddle business passing between January and March delivery Oomra contracts. The tone of the market was easy. Closing prices: Broach A/M Rs. 449/8, Oomra D/J Rs. 396, Oomra Mar Rs. 397, Bengal D/J Rs. 327, Bengal March Rs. 323.

The ready market was quiet. The forward market at Colaba opened weak with Broach at Rs 447/8, owing to a decline in Japanese yarn prices. At the opening there was some short covering, but later Marwari jobbers were sellers owing to lower reports from Liverpool. Closing prices: Broach Rs. 447/8, Oomra D/J Rs 395, Oomra Mar Rs. 396, Bengal D/J Rs. 327, Bengal March Rs. 332.

To-morrow being a Jain Holiday the local market will be entirely closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Dec 1922.

Cotton	11,098 Bales.
Wheat	5,914 Cwts
Linseed	3,293 ,,
Rape, etc.	44 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,899 ,,
Poppyseed	
Groundnuts	1978 ,,
Castorseed	228 ,,
Rice	4,414 ,,
Myrabolams	1 774 ,,
Cottonseed	13,657 ,,
Mowrasseed	
Jaggery	1,440 ,,
Jowar	2,689 ,,
Masur	580 ,,
Barley	25 ,,
Bajra	4,223 ,,
Coal	816 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars gold ready—Rs. 25-13-3.
Bars gold forward—Rs. 25-13-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 25-12-3.
Bars siver ready—Rs 82-9-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement—Rs. 82-6-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement—Rs. 82-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 7/8
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 417
Bank's buyng 3 M/st D A Frcs. 437
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 427
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 161
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 156
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 179
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 178
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 333
London gold ready—sh. 90-1
London silver ready—d. 31.13
London silver forward—d. 31-8
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Indian bazar bought, small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American exchange—$4.57
French exchange—Frcs. 64.40
Swiss exchange—Frcs. 24.20
Belgium exchange—Frcs. 70.10
Italian exchange—Liras. 91.10
German exchange—Mrks. 36.000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 58/4
5 per cent War Loan—Rs. 84/4
4 per cent Terminable Loan—Rs. 98/-
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923—Rs. 100/4
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 101/-
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932—Rs. 100/10
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935—Rs. 104/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 67/8
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930—Rs. 95/-
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974—Rs. 67/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95/-
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 67/8

The Share Market is closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.
(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Dec 10th

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Destury per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Vasubhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gay mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four miners)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) Rs 5202 5.03	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fasulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34 40 s inch :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 9
Zenith (Drum) per lb	
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 0
Salisa —	
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill, Century :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1254 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 8 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Check 8½ lbs. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 8 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D Rachael	8 2 0

Remarks :—

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Dunlop Rubber Company's report for ten months period ending June 30th shows a nett profit of £588,000, £44,000 appears as nett trading loss on the Dunlop plantation for 31st December 1921, and is due to low prices of rubber.

The report announces that the Company will shortly start manufacturing Dunlop products in America.—Reuter.

On the 5th inst. two C. I. D. Inspector of the special branch with a strong passe of constables visited the "Al Balagh" office at 45, Ripon Lane (residence of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad) and produced a search warrant from the Chief Presidency Magistrate to confiscate all the copies of Risala "Quale-faisal" (the written statement of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad to the Court and the proceedings of his trial) by order of the Government of Bengal. After a seach of 3 hours, they took away all the copies of the said risala that could be found, and some papers relating to it. Police officers behaviar was good.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Dec. 8th.

Name.	Paid up amount.	Face Value.	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	275
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	133
Baroda	80	100	Jan-July	7%	73
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1355
,, Contributary	122	,,		10	342/8
India	80	100	Jan-July	7%	97
Central	28	80	Feb-Oct.	7%	33/4
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,,	ex. 9	15/4xd
Chartered Bank	£5 £5.5		Apr-Oct.	13/3	£ 18 4
Eastern	£5 £.10		,,		7½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	$ 125	,,	£ 3	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12 1/2		,,	16	£ 27/8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	640xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	,,	2 1/4%	112
Central Provinces	100	100	,,	8%	91
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	,,	4 1/2%	52/12
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khuisa. Bagirhat	100	100		4%	109
Larkhana	100	100	,,	4%	74
Mandhra Bhoe	80	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	63xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5	per cent. 58
Sara Sirajgunj	120	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	8%	76
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	2 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	590
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1/8	28
Bamanhua	5	,,	,,	,,	4
Central Mining	10	,,	,,	33 8%	24
Indian Cement	25	200	,,	20	205
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,	20	210
,, Defd	40	40	,,	184 10	1035
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,	4-2-4	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advances	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2.00
Alliance. Cotton	100	100	,,	40	230
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	6	47,8
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	2	52/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept.-Dec.	50	840
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1162 8
Bradbury	250	250	June.-Nov.	80	956
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	18	75
Century	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	40	577/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	200	3290
Colaba Land	700	700	March	90	1750
Cooria	100	100	June-Dec.	10	155xd
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	36	392/8
Currimbhoy	350	260	,,	50	,,
David	250	250	Apl.Sep.	45	,,
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	90	855
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	ex.9	3/14
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	265
Elphinston	100	100	June	25	96/4
Fasulbhoy	250	250	,,	100	1060xd
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar,Sept.	125	1925
Globe	100	100	,,	30	150
Gokak	100	100	,,	15	201/4
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	206/4
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	552/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	290
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	600
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	395
Kilachand Mill's	25	25	Aug.-Jan.	ex. 12	14/8xd
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1c95
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	250	4450
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	,,	28	170
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	330
Mathuradas	500	500	May..Nov.	35	600
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3700
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar.-Aug.	15	216
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr.-Nov.	500	5.25
New Great	200	200	Mar.-Sep.	35	542/8
New City	102	100	,,	25	500
Pabani	250	250	,,	50	830
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	70	845
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	730
Premier	100	100	May		117/8
Planet	100	100	Dec.-Aug.	15	175
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug.-Jan.	25	170
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr.-Aug.	15	,,
Shapurji	102	101	Aug.-Sept.	20	193/12
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14,000n.
Simplex	250	250	Jan.-Dec.	15	477/8
Standard	500	500	Apr.-Sept.	150	2004
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	920
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3175
Tata Mill	500	500	May.-Oct.	60	810
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr.-Oct.	100	1850

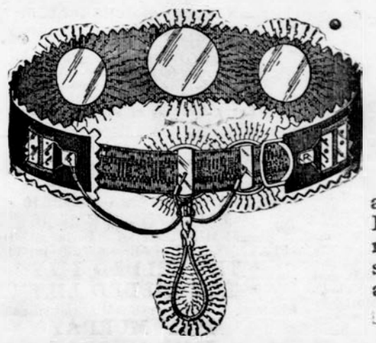
ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electicy	125	100	,,	6 %	80
Andhra Valey	1200	1000	,,	2	680
Bombay Electric Supply Tramway	62	62	,,	5	102/8
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	26	748

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock B. Burma T. Corp	102	125	,,	60	442/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	4	126/4
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 %	145
Bt. Burma Pet	5	5	,,	Mar-Oct.	ex 3. 7/4
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs.	41/2%	147/8
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	26	148
Marcha	200		July	26	82
New India Insur.	25	200	,,	,,	16
Oriental Gov. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Phillips	45		July	10%	41
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	5 p/c.	615
Scindia Steam	20	20	,,	,,	6/10
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 %	37 8
Defd	20	20	Sept.	223	92/8
M. Ord.	75	75	,,	,,	,,
M. Def	400	400	,,	,,	,,
Tata Oil.	100	100	100	,,	25

ELECTRIC BELTS



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ELECTINE MEDICINE CO Section 28 P. O. Box No. 7880, CALCUTTA.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

ITS PROGRESS AND FUTURE

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference came off on Sunday morning at the Sir. Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, the Hon. Mr. Chunnal V. Mehta, Minister of Extise and Forests, presiding. Hitherto the Co-operative Conference was held in Poona by the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, but this year's Conference is the first of its kind held in Bombay. There was a large attendance of Delegates and visitors. In his introducing remarks, Mr. G.K. Deodhar, the Vice-President of the Central Co-operative Institute, reviewed the progress made, so far in the field of co-operation and dwelt on problems engaging the serious attention of the Co-operators. He paid a tribute to the President and said that ris readiness to accept the presidentship was a sure indication of his great keenness for the economic uplift of the masses and their moral and material well-being. Speaking about the Institute, he said that it had discharged its duties of training and propaganda to an extent consistent with its slender resources of men and money. As a mark of the growing recognition of its work and its serviceableness, its membership, both of societies and individuals, had increased. Concluding, he tendered his humble tribute of love to the sacred memory of the great departed champion of co-operation, the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey.

The President, then, rose to address the audience. In the course of his lengthy speech lasting for forty-five minutes he suggested various plans to the Central Co-operative Society for the propagation of co-operative work in the Presidency. Government provided, he said, this year, Rs. 4½ lacs for loans to Co-operative Societies and they desired to use more and more Co-operative agency for the grant of loans and takavi, and they were considering the appointment of a special officer to advise upon such things.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Mr. G.K. Deodhar, Vice-Preident of the Central Co-operative Institute, at the outset in the course of his speech said:—

"We have organised a useful nice little Exhibition of Co-operative Products from various Provinces as a new and important feature of this year's Conference. From the supplementary programme which is already placed in your hands it will be clear to you that a number of important engagements and visits to some of the most fluorishing Co-operative Institutions in the City have been planned and it remains for you to take full advantage of these. As usual the several subjects have been divided into six groups each one to be in charge of a Sub-Committee which will meet to-day in the afternoon for fuller discussion. Names of delegates have been put on these Sub-Committees and if we had more time we could have made these much more representative. We will not have this year the Agricultural Conference held in connection with ours as was the case last year; because, the Agricultural Department did not feel incined to hold their Conference this year. We miss it very much.

"This is certainly not an occasion for me to dwell at great length on any of the problems that are occupying the serious attention of the Co-operators. Our Registrar, Mr. Otto Rothfeld, has in his last Administration Report dealt very ably with some of the outstanding needs of the Co-operative movement in its all-round march; and I feel that all those who are eager to promote the cause of Co-operation will give their best attention to them by carrying systematic and sustained efforts in every direction. Speaking on behalf of the Central Institute I have to assure the Co-operative Department and the Registrar that the Institute with its limited resources and organisation will not be slow in its endeavours to rectify some of the defects that are seen to exist in the Co-operative activities of to-day and to which the attention of the Institute has been pointedly drawn with a view to removing them. These are generally attributed to the inadequate provision of propaganda and supervision which are some of the functions of the Central Institute. It will be useful to add here that the Institute has with the assistance of Government made a beginning in the direction of strengthening its work and its staff both at its head-quarters as also at these of its Branches; and we have no reason to be sorry for the progress that we have made during the last year both on the moral as well as on the material side.

A cursory glance of the last year's Report will show that sufficient advance has been made in almost every direction and any one who is pessimistic with regard to the moral achievements of the movement even in the present stage of its infancy will do well to read the summary of general progress given by the Registrar. Now, speaking about the Institute itself, I am equally glad to state that it has also discharged its duties of training and propaganda to an extent consistent with its slender resources of men and money. As a mark of the growing recognition of its work and its serviceableness its members both of societies and individuals has increased. In regard to its position it may be said to its credit that every day the Registrar is anxiously seeking its advice in many matters. On that account its administrative and legal work has materially increased. It is consulted with regard to the appointments of Hon. Organizers on whose devotion our work so much depends. It is consulted in regard to bvelaws and other matters of general policy. Thus it has come to be counted as a chief advissory, directing and controlling popular body—the champion of peoples' rights. To day it claims a much better organization than last year's on account of the addition of two branches opened during the year, one in Konkan and another in Sind. Thus, it has to-day 6 Branches through which it organises regular propaganda of lectures and magic lantern shows, holds Training Classes arranges Conferences, publishes magazines in English and in Vernaculars, and supervises Adult Co-operators' education through Night Schools and continuation work. It further undertakes some work of organization and supervision and the Institute proposes as suggested in his report by the Registrar an economic enquiry into the conditions of the three Konkan Districts with special reference to the causes that have rendered the progress of Co-operation slow in those districts. And it would later on undertake a similar inquiry in what are called Famine Districts. A great awakening has come upon the people and it is finding expression, though in a feeble way to-day, in some of the non-credit directions from which really needy people will receive great relief. I know the Institute is expected to do much more than what it has been able to achieve in the past and I may assure the Conference that we are not unmindful of our shortcomings. I can only tell my friends that if they take a more active and lively interest in organizing the work of the Central Institute within the sphere of their influence and thus help it in its development they will have very little ground for real complaint.

"As to the departments I have to record our general satisfaction for the advice which is cordially and mutually sought both by the Co-operative Department and the Institute. Moreover, the Institute feels grateful to Government for additional help given to us this year. But I must say it is not adequate if great things are expected of the Institute. I have never been in my life an advocate of a policy of wholesale dependence upon Government for everything; and it is, therefore, to you our fellow-co-operators, that we look for further help and encouragement."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President, then in the course of his speech said as shown in the annual report of the Department, the movement during the last year had expanded in a remarkable and gratifying manner. The working capital of the movement as a whole increased by over 30 per cent. Last March, it amounted to Rs. 4,35,00,000 and it might well be hoped that by next March it would have attained almost six crores. Of that sum two crores and forty-five lakhs belonged to the members, consisting of either share capital paid up by them or of their deposits or of the reserve funds earned by them. These percentages were a matter of great gratification, and showed the remarkable strength in the movement. At the same time, many of the worst societies had been struck off, 89 societies were brought under liquidation during the year and the number of societies that were still being cancelled during the current year would probably be over 100. 435 societies were classed as "A" (or "very good") 2025 as "B" (or "good"). Only one-seventh of the societies in the Presidency were much below the Standard expected from primary societies. There are now 21 Urban Banks with a capital of over 50,000 in the Presidency. In those 21 Banks, the share-capital and the reserve funds now stand at 15 lakhs and 3.3 lakhs, respectively. Their working capital has risen to over 88½ lakhs and members' deposits form 52½ lakhs out of the total. There are also 19 District Banks in the Presidency, two of which, however, have been regrettably inefficient. As a whole, however, the increase in their working capital has been astonishing. Their working capital is now 62 lakhs, an increase of 50 per cent. over the previous year's total. A gratifying feature is the wider use of cheques and other instruments which show a better appreciation of banking methods. The general financial organisation has also become strong, regular and simple. All these figures show regular and imple All these figures show greater comprehension of the value of the movement and more efficient working. A comparison of this Presidency with the other Provinces is interesting. The number of the societies is no criterion; it is the number of people in these societies who take the benefit of the movement that forms the true test and judged by that standard, I am glad to say we are easily the first, having 13.7 members per thousand inhabitants, Punjab, the next being a good way behind, having only 11.1.

Continuing the speaker said, the Institute has other functions as well, which it must not neglect. It should be the focuss of all non official co-operative activity and it must work up the standard of supervision and education of cooperators throughout the Presidency.

NEED FOR NON-OFFICIAL HELP.

The speakers then referred to one or two problem illustrating how necessary non-official assistance was. He invited non-official effort in dealing with the old problem of subdivision of holdings and said that a draft bill would be shortly put before the public for tackling this question by legislation. The encourgement of the hand-loom industry was next, to agriculture, the most important field for co-operative effort, and the speaker quoted some figures to emphasise its importance. He ended by wishing the Conference great success. (Applause).

Mr. Otto Rothfeld, then read out the Report of the Committee appointed for taking action on the resolutions of the Provincial Co-operative Conference, 1921. The report touched on the following points:—(1) Primary Agricultural societies. (2) Central Agencies for finance and supervision. (2) General Aspects: (4) Correlation of co-operation with agriculture: (5) Urban Co-operation (Consumers' and Producers' Societies); (6) Policy and Propaganda.

The chairman, then, distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful students of the Institute.

Prof. H. L. Kaji next requested the President to open the Co-operative Products Exhibition. After the President had declared the exhibition open, the delegates and visitors visited the Exhibition.

The Conference then adjourned till to-day at 11 a.m.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTS EXHIBITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

This exhibition, which was opened yesterday Dec. 10th, by the Hon. C. V. Mehta, has been organised by the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute in connection with the Provincial Co-operative Conference In view of the fact that it is the first attempt of Bombay Cooperators in this direction, that time at their disposal was very short and the financial position so very uncertain till towards the end, the exhibits both in quantity, quantity quality and variety provide a very decent collection, indeed, and afford a striking demonstration of the part that the cooperative movement plays in building up and stimulating the cottage industries of India, and in improving the economic condition of the masses. The Exhibition is unique in this that it is the first All-India Exhibition of strictly cooperative products, that is products turned out by industrial co-operative societies such as the Workmen's Cooperative Foundry, the Gold and Silver-smiths, of Bombay—by credit societies like Weavers' Societies which represent but a stage in the cooperative progress of the artisans from co-operative finance to cooperative production through the intermediate stages of joint purchase of raw materials and joint sale of manufactured products—and by individual members cooperatively financed. The varied exhibits of H. E. H. the Nizam Dominions, the Sandal-wood work of Mysore, the woven silk and cotton fabrics from the Indus plains strike the eye. The few provinces that have not been represented by exhibits, could not do so for want of time. More than a hundred societies in all have sent exhibits, which number about 5,000.

Exhibitions like these have a great educative and advertising value and are a very desirable and important extension of the activities of the Bombay Central Cooperative stitute. Producers find a market, consumers know the source of production and the superfluous middleman tends to get eliminated. Besides, the collection of products from different parts of the country act as a stimulus, suggests the organisation of new societies and improves the standard of work. There is no doubt that besides such periodical exhibitions, the Institute would be well advised to organise a museum of co-operative products so as to extend in a more permanent shape the beneficial influences of exhibitions.

The peculiar feature of Bombay City Co-operation Housing is represented by photographs and plans, while almost the solitary Labourers' Society of Broach for Building and Road Construction is represented by photographs of buildings erected by it.

The exhibition will be open from 1-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. and from 4 to 8 p.m. during the Conference days, the 10th, 11th and 12th instant and thereafter in the mornings and evenings for a few days more. It is well worth a visit.

ALASTOR AT THE FETE.

Alastor, the well-known character-reader, has arrived in Bombay and will read character and events by palmistry during the progress of fete on behalf of the Red Cross Funds.

RED CROSS FETE.

IN AID OF HOSPITALS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

MANY SIDED ATTRACTIONS.

The Bombay Red Cross Fete, which had been eagerly looked forward to, by many people in the city, was formally opened by Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, on Saturday evening.

Long before the hour, fixed for the opening, the Coliseum Theatre was crowded by the patrons of the Fete and on the Governor's arrival, accompanied by Lady Lloyd and the principal organisers of the Fete, he was received with cheers. Sir Arthur Froom, Chairman of the General Committee, in requesting Sir George to declare the Fete open, expressed gratitude to both the Governor and Lady Lloyd, particularly emphasizing Lady Lloyd's contribution to the success of the Fete.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In formally inaugurating the Fete, Sir George Lloyd said:—

It is now little more than six months ago that Her Excellency decided that a great effort must be made in Bombay t ocome to the resucue of the hospitals and to the aid of the sick and suffering of this city—and after much reflection it was decided to make the appeal under the great banner of the Red Cross because under its honoured and ample folds we thought that the scope of minsitry we desired would be as wide as possible and the best possible group of workers could be collected together. This view has already been found to be correct, for the wonderful enterprise we are here to inaugurate is the result of the efforts of these workers.

I wonder if there are any in this city who doubt the urgent need for the hospitals? I go so far as to say that one of the heaviest standing charges upon trade and commerce in Bombay is the incidence of sickness: from that cause alone 15 to 20 per cent of the mill workers are always absent from duty. And the hospitals cannot deal with them. There are not enough beds and there is not enough money Bombay and Calcutta, including their respective suburbs, are practically the same size. Yet Calcutta is able to treat in its hospitals and private institutions 500,000 people as against 250.000 treated in Bombay! Again, in Bombay the number of beds per thousand poulation is 0.6, or less than one per cent; whilst in Calcutta it is over 2 per cent and in Madras it is over 3 per cent.

Let me give you one other comparison. If you wanted to give Bombay equivalent medical accommodation to a smaller yet not dissimilar port, namely Glasgow, you would have to have in this city 5,000 beds, and to-day you have got barely 500. And yet it costs three times as much to maintain a bed in Glasgow as it does in Bombay. Well, instances of the dire need could be multiplied; the leading medical men here are putting up the most gallant struggle in the cause of the sick at heavy cost of their own heath and their own purses in many instances. We are bound to come to their rescue.

The need is obvious—how best can it be met? A large sum of money isa not easy to raise nowadays, but Bombay has always responded very gallantly when called upon for a fine effort. We remembered before we came here the wonderful record of your war services: again, we remember your splendid response to Lady Lloyd's appeal for the infant welfase; again your determination that no money should be lacking in my efforts to get rid of the slums of this city. Once more we have an appeal to make to you.—The Red Cross appeal. Fortunately Lady Lloyd was able to secure the services of the one man best qualified to organise such an effort and to make of it a striking success. Mr. Jackson has electrified Bombay before, but never I think so thoroughly as this evening. By the end of June all his plans were ready. In the intevening months, out of his own brain but with the loyal and devoted help of many workers, he created the wonderful scene which you see around you which in variety of interest, perfection of detail and artistic beauty and harmony compares favourably with any exhibition of the kind I have ever seen in Europe. I cannot tell you how immensely impressed I was when I visited this place last night, and I think it is one of the most wonderful feats of organising genius I ever remember.

It would be invidious perhaps to single out names from the army of Mr. Jaskson's willing and talented assistants: yet I cannot refrain from associating with the Honorary Secretary the indefatigable members of his W Committee Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Antia and Mr. Wilson, who have all done so much. But specially do Lady Lloyd and I wish to thank you all very much indeed for the way in which you have responded to our appeal. I offer you the warmest and heartiest congratulations of Her Excellency and myself—and, what I am sure will be of far greater value, the blessings of all the sick and suffering throughout the Bombay Presidency for whom your work has been done and your sacrifices made.

The public of Bombay will I know play their part, and by coming daily in their thousands, as I appeal to them all to do, both rich and poor, enjoy themselves and ensure a triumphant success for the Red Cross Fete which I now have the honour of inaugurating and of wishing it every possible success.

The brilliantly illuminated grounds of the Fete on the Cooperage presented a gay appearance, and from early in the evening, were besieged by large crowds of spectators. Many side-shows and diverse entertainments have thoughtfully been provided by the organisers, and judging from the number of people who filled the grounds, the opening night may be said to have been well patronised. The Japanese Tea Garden and the Red Indian Village, and "Try Your Luck" Stalls—of which there is a whole section—attracted much notice. The Red Indian Village particularly deserves special mention, since the pupils of the Bombay School of Art, under the distinguished direction of their enthusiastic Principal—Captain G. Solomon—have largely been responsible for providing an almost realistic picture of a veritable Red Indian Village. The visitor to the Village is introduced to the domestic life amongst the Puckahootahs, direct descendants of Hiawatha, in their beautiful mountain home.

The Palais de Danse and Winter Garden was another section which attracted much notice, and the palatial Dancing Floor, with its tastefully laid grounds afforded a fine attraction to many people. The Salvation Army Weaving Exhibition and the many stalls were also a source of pleasure and instruction.

The illuminations especially call for a word of praise. These have been carried out on an elaborate scale, so as to produce an excellent colour effect. The main feature is the Red Cross Beacon, at the north entrance, an imposing structure, 75 feet in height with a large 12-feet Red Cross on top, with six incandescent searchlights throwing out changing coloured beams. The whole tower is studded with lights and some startling effects are obtained by smoke candles of various colours. The Beacon can be seen from a great distance, and the searchlight beams radiate for many miles.

The many other attractions of the Fete deserve separate treatment.

LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

PLEADERS AND ELECTIONS.

SUSPINSION UNDER C. P. C. A CAUSE FOR DISQUALIFICATION.

On Saturday the proceedings of the Legislative Council was monotonous except two motions from Rao Bahadur D. P. Desai, who wanted to remove paragraph (ii) in sub-clause (1) of the Bill No. XVI of 1922—a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Local Boards as amended by the Select Committee. The clause in question related to persons against whom an order had been passed under Section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and proceedings instituted under section 110 of that Code. The motion was defeated by a large majority and the original clause was retained intact. An Hon. Member from Larkana District was reading his manuscripts apparently opposing the above amendment but was stopped doing so by the Hon. President who characterized the reading of a speech in the House as "outrageous." Another amendment that gave rise to lively discussion was from the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill who moved to debar pleaders from election whose *sanads* had been suspended by an order of the High Court, during the period of such suspension. The Hon. members of the legal profession fought, tooth and nail, to protect the interests of their brethren, but without success for again the amendment was carried by a large majority. There are in all 137 clauses in the Bill, with about 125 amendments from Hon. Members, out of which not even one-fourth have been passed.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

On Saturday the Council resumed consideration on the amendment of Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District) who moved to remove disqualifications of persons against whom order had been passed under section 118 Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, and proceedings instituted under section 110 C P. C., and which had not been subsequently reversed or quashed.

Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Ghulam Murtza Bhutta was indulging in manuscript oratory when he was interrupted by the Hon. President who said it was quite clear to him that the Hon. Member was reading from manuscripts. The President characterised it as outrageous to the House and asked the Hon. Member to address extempore. The Hon. Member then addressed extempore but was incoherent, the trend of his speech however purported to oppose the amendment.

On votes being taken the amendment was lost by 27 against 37 votes.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City North) wanted to move an amendment in regard to the disqualification of certain elected members, but the President ruled to move the amendment later on as it had bearing with section (129) (2).

DISQUALIFICATION OF PLEADERS.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah (Minister in charge, Local self-Government) then moved for the insertion of a clause disqualifying "a pleader for election whose *sanad* has been suspended during the period of his suspension."

Rao Bahadur R. M. Kale (Dharwar District) opposed the motion on the gr that a person sentenced to less t months' imprisonment was not dis whereas a temporary suspension of der for a period even less than six m would debar him from election. thought this penalty was out of all prop tion. Besides he was not sure if a pleade whose *sanad* was suspended for, say, six months while he was actually in office could resume his office at the end of the embargo.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi (Surat City) said they were painfully aware of the occasions when pleaders holding certain political views presiding over meetings were suspended. It was not right that such great public men should be disqualified from election because their *sanads* were suspended for a short time.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Western Sind) requested the Hon. Minister to withdraw the amendment as it would entail unnecessary hardship on the pleaders whose *sanads* had been suspended. The suspension was made by a District Judge generally and at times by the High Court, but it did men a verdict or a judgment of the Court after judicial enquiry.

A SURPRISE IN DEMOCRATIC AGE.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) said there was a time when people were proud to belong to the legal profession, and it was a matter of surprise to him that when they were giving democratic rights to the local self-governing bodies they were debarring the pleaders who were so worthy to serve the public.

Mr. D. T. Ojha (Karachi City) said members of the legal profession generally occupied high positions on public bodies. Even half of the present local Cabinet were composed of the members of that profession. They were living in the reformed era when Government were working in co-operation with the people for the good of the people. He was sorry, therefore, that the Government were so conservative as to debar useful members of society from serving their own brethren.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar District), in opposing the motion, an instance of three pleaders of his t who were asked to tender apology certain matter and as they refused ere suspended. He asked if these were to be debarred from elec so they did not tender apology? re not, he advised the Hon. the amendment to withdraw it, n him (the speaker) in opposing it.

The Home Member at this stage moved an amendment to add the words "by order of the High Court." The motion then ran as under: "is a pleader whose *sanad* has been suspended by order of the High Court, during the period of such suspension"—High Court included the Court of Judicial Commissioner.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

A closure was applied and on votes being taken 42 voted for the amendment and 22 against and it was declared carried.

The Council adjourned till Monday afternoon.

RETIRING LAW MEMTER ENTERTAINED.

DELHI, Dec. 8.

Representative Indians entertained the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the retiring Law Member of the Viceroy's Council at farewell luncheon this afternoon at the Maiden's Hotel, Delhi. More than sixty guests including many well known figures in official and non-official life were present. The Hon. Sir Muhammad Shafi proposed the roast of Dr. Sapru and was supported by Mr. Samarth.

Dr. Sapru responding to the toast made a long speech in the course of his speech, he said:—

When I came here as a Law Member I was by no means in a very hopeful attitude of mind. I realised the limitations of my own capacity and I felt that I was going in the midst of sundried bureaucrats (laughter) and secretaries in whose human breast doubts sprang eternal (loud laughter). They probably are the only match to the profession to which I belong (laughter) so far as the exposition of any point, legal or otherwise. I came therefore, with a great deal of diffidence and having beenhere for two years in the midst of sundried bureaucrats and non-official members of the Assembly I can honestly say that it has been a great experience to me. I have come into direct and personal touch with that colossal and complicated machine called the Government of India. I have seen its working from behind thescenes and I realised as I never did realise before and I think, should have never realised before what the difficulties of administration are. Throughout the two years I have been here have prescribed only one standard for myself. It was this, that whatever be the nature of the problems presented to me and I am here refering to the political problems, the one idea I have had and I ought to have had before me, was whether the solution of the problem was going to advance India towards that goal which every genuine Indian has had and must have before him. Frankly confess, I was I have been and I mean to be an absolute believer in self Government for India within the British Empire (hear hear and applause.) Unfortunately the two years that I have passed here have been years of stress and storm. It is no use in disguising tha fact from oneself but I still hope and I still believe that howsoever critical the position of the finances of the Government of India might be there will not be bankruptcy."

GOAL OF SWARAJ.

I believe, so far as the future of India is concerned and that is my honest conviction in spite of many ups and downs through which we might have passed and we might still pass, there cannot be the slightest doubt and in the realisation of that goal not only the enthusiasm, the patriotism and public spirit of the Indians but the training and experience of the Englishmen will also be equally needed. The problem for the statesmen both in India and England is very simple howsover difficult it might be in the actual working and in the problem how best to achieve that end and how quickly, should lay stress on expedition combined with caution and safety. That is really the problem both before the Englishmen and the Indians. I do not believe in an Indian who thinks that self-Government for India must be a far off adorable dream nor do believe in an Englishmen who thinks that the be-all and end-all of the Indian political life is the new Government of India Act. I have during the last two years been constantly dealing with the Government of India Act with the assistance of the distinguished and able officials with whom it has been my privilege to work in my department. We know the shortcomings of that Act.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

In conclusion he said, I will not enter into controversial politics but I will venture to say that if there are men among my countrymen who think that they can do better than the present lot I (will not fight shy of them I will say let them come and do better than the present Assembly can and no one will be more happy than myself and I think the present members of the Assembly should welcome them. But is one thing to come into the Assembly with a view to improve it, with a view to make it powerful and with a view to progress from strength to strength and quite another to come into it with a view to demolish it. believe it is far more easy to destroy than to construct (hear hear.) Years after the present controversies have died out and when it will be possible for a dispassionate view to be taken, I think, it will be said of the present members of the Assembly that howsoever great their shortcomings might have been and whatever their failings they were the first who came into the Assembly to construct a system of political Government for this country (Applause). Frankly speaking the last two years have been a period of strife and heat and I believe the time has come when there will be more light than heat and greater and more genuine attempt at reconciliation between Indians and Indians and reconciliation between Indians of all classes and Europeans for it seems to me that whatever may be the future of this country and this is a sentiment to which gave expression as a non-official so far back as 1920, it is not going to be a future of any one community. India of the future is not going to be the India of Hindus or the Mahomedans or the Europeans but an India of all and may I add of co-operators and non-co-operators (hear hear.) It is in that spirit and not as a party politician that I have ventured to make these few observations and I do sincerely hope and trust that it will be recognised that in the building up of that future which we all have at heart Indians of all shades and of all classes have got to play the game as much as Englishmen.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TUESDAY, December 12.
The Native Stock and Share Brokers' annual General Meeting, 3 p.m.
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 11 a.m.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 3-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Surgical Tuberculosis" by Dr. R. N. Cooper, Anatomy Hall, Grant Medical College, 4-30 p.m.
THURSDAY December 14.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special Meeting, 4-40 p.m.
FRIDAY, December 15.
The New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 23 Hummum Street, Fort, 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, December 16.
The s. s. Caledonia with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIUM.

PINTO.—In sad and loving memory of Michael George Peter the only beloved son of Mrs. Mary C. Pinto, who passed away on December 11, 1917, at the age of 19 years R.I.P.
Sleep, happy ashes! blessed sleep!
While hapless still I weep;
Weep that I have out-lived
My life, and, unrelieved
Must, soulless shadow, so live on,
Though life be dead and my joys gone.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the G.I.P. Ry Regt., A.F. (India will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

GODREJ'S NEW SOAP.

The Godrej Soap Company of Sankli Street, Byculla, whose toilet soap (No. 2) made of purely vegetable ingredients, has won widespread popularity in India as an article equal to the best samples of imported soaps, has just placed on the market another toilet soap, which the Company has called No. 1 Vegetable Toilet Soap. This soap while possessing all the good qualities of its predecessor, is slightly bulkier in size and is a little more scented. Those who are fond of delicately scented soaps will no doubt prefer this soap. The perfection reached by the Godrej Company in the matter of toilet soaps is a matter for congratulation especially as the industry is purely indigenous. All of Mr. Godrej's soaps are made solely of vegetable products.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

POST GRADUATE COURSE.

The following is the programme for the fourth week Monday the 11th to Saturday the 16th instant:—

(Time 5 to 6 p.m.)

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S., L.T.M D.P.H. (Cantab.) Pathology Respiratory System, Monday, Dr. S.R. Shirgaonkar, M.D. (Lond.) Medicine Tuesday. Dr. A.S. Erulkar, M.D. (Lond.) Medicine Wednesday, Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, M.D.F.R.C.S. Surgery Thursday, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M.A.M.D., Medicine Friday, Dr. B.P.B. Naidu, M.D.D.P.H.M.Hy. Tropical Diseases Saturday.

TO-DAY'S MEEETINGS.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Museum Sub-Committee will be held to-day (Monday) the 11th instant at 6 p.m. at the Congress office Krishna Buildings, Fort.

MUSIC CONFERENCE OF G.M VIDYALAYA
The last session of the Conference comes of to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when successful children in the competitive concert will be awarded prizes. There will be a musical concert at 9-30 p.m.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The fifth annual Athletic sports of the Aryan Education Society's High School will be held to-day (Monday) at 2-30 p.m. on the Wilson College Gymkhana ground. All "old boys" of the school are invited to take part in the half-mile and mile-races open to them.

FORTH COMING MEETINGS.

MUSIC CONFERENCE OF G.M. VIDYALAYA.
Tomorrow (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) there will be a musical concert by amateur Parsi and Hindu ladies and gentlemen and at 9-30 p.m. there will be discourse on the life of Dhruva with music by Pandit Vishnu Digamber.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
An urgent meeting of the Council of the above will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at the head-office Ghaswala Building, near Parel Tram Terminus, Parel), at 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEES.
The first monthly meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at Congress office Krisna Building Fort, Bombay.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Principal Coverton's class for the study of "Six Poems of Browning" will begin work in the Servants of India Society's Rooms, Sandhurst Road, on Wednesday (the 13th instant) at 6-30 p. m. when the poem "One Word More" will be studied. The Rev. J McKenzier's class for the study of Psychology will meet in the same place on Thursday the (14th instant) at 6-45 p.m. The lecturers are prepared to admit further students if they present themselves at the meetings of their classes, this week, but after this week no further applications for admission can be considered.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

To-day's Association football results are as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Arsenal one, Birmingham nil, Aston Villa nil, Sheffield one, Manchester City two, Blackburn one, Bolton three, West Bromwich nil, Burnley three, Middlesboro nil, Stoke three, Cardiff one, Huddersfield three, Chelsea nil, Everton one, Sunderland one, Newcastle nil, Liverpool one, Notts Forest nil, Tottenham one, Oldham two, Preston one,

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City one, Notts County two, Clapton nil, Bury two, Crystal Palace one, Blackpool one, Fulham four, coventry nil, Hull two, Barnsley one, Rotherham one, Manchester United one, Wednesday two, Leicester one, Southampton nil, Derby four, South shields nil, Westham nil, Stockport nil, Port Vale two, Wolverhampton Wanderers nil, Leeds one.

THIRD DIVISION. (North)

Ashington nil, Lincoln two, Barrow two, Southport nil, Chesterfield two, Bradford two, Darlington two, Nelson three, Durham nil, Walsall two, Halifax one, Crewe nil, Hartlepools nil, Accrington nil, Wigan nil, Tranmere nil, Wrexham two, Stalybridge one.

THIRD DIVISION. (South)

Brighton and Hove three, Aberdare 1, Bristol City one, Luton nil, Exeter two, Southend one, Newport two, Gillingham one, Northampton one, Merthyr one, Plymouth two, Charlton nil Queens Park Rangers one, Brentford one, Reading four, Norwich one, Swindon two, Swansea one, Watford nil, Bristol Rovers one.

Owing to fog the match between Millwall and Portsmouth was postponed.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen one, Clyde nil.
Airdrieonians versus third Lanark postponed.
Alloa five, Kilmarnock two.
Celtic one, Falkirk one
Hibernians two, Hamilton nil.
Morton three, Albion nil,
Motherwell four Hearts one.
Patrick versus Saint Mirren postponed.
Raith Rovers nil, Ayr nil.
Rangers four, Dundee one.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 11, 1922.

INDIAN FINANCE.

We have always held that the reference to the Inchcape Committee was too narrow to permit of that comprehensive review of Indian financial conditions, which, embracing the revenue as well as the expenditure and debt sides of the problem, could suffice to suggest overdue and essential reforms. The despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State on this subject, just published, confirm that view. The difficulties of finance in India cannot possibly be remedied, unless attention is simultaneously devoted to the tax-paying capacity of the people, and the adjustment of tax-burdens among them; as well as to the outlay of the resources, ordinary and extraordinary, in such a manner as to secure the proper development of the country. In fact limited reference like that to the Inchcape Committee, or even the previous one to the Welby Commission, is dangerous in that such bodies start their investigations with the obsession that all expenditure needs to be cut down, and so run the risk of applying their axe in directions not entirely consistent with the development of the nation. The Geddes Committee in Britain, for instance, recommended a reduction in the Education grant, which necessarily provoked the strongest criticism, not exclusively on partisan lines. We in India must be warned against a double catastrophe from the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee. For, not only does that body run the risk of gravitating towards the line of least resistance, and thereby overlooking the most substantial channels for beneficial retrenchment; but its composition and predilections should also warn us against the problem of retrenchment in national finances being considered by it largely from the standpoint of affording relief to the capitalist tax-payer.

We shall be the less able to prevent this disaster in proportion as we concentrate attention on the growth of expenditure alone. The tale of provincial expenditure—or finances in general—revealed in the despatches just published renders it increasingly difficult to deflect attention from the mere figure of the growth, to the far more important and radical question of the necessity, propriety and adjustment of that expenditure as well as its relation to the revenues of the State. "It will be seen, therefore", the Government of India say, "that every province, with the exception of Bengal and Burma, is at present working on a deficit, that steps have been taken by the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and, to a certain extent, by Bihar and Orissa and Assam to raise additional revenue by an increase of taxation, but that in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces no additional taxation has yet been imposed." The aggregate provincial deficit, without allowing for the increased taxation and depleted reserves, amounts Rs. 3.20 crores in the current year, and may very likely exceed that figure. Like the Central Government, the provinces, which have tried new taxation, seem to have reached the limit of their ability, yet the financial tension remains acute as ever. Lord Peel has not rendered the Government of India wiser by indulging in the *obiter dictum* that "in this connection all provinces which have not yet done so might with advantage consider forthwith whether they would not be well-advised to follow the example of the Central Government and appoint a Retrenchment Committee." The problem of the Indian public finance is something much bigger than a mere Committee of capitalist cheese-paring could tackle. There is room, we know, for ample economy in the budget of the Central Government, especially in the military expenditure, which would not only suffice to dispense with the present unpopular provincial contributions, but leave a substantial margin for social reform or industrial activity or even a simple relief in the tax-burdens. But the difficulty of appropriate financing in the provinces would not be overcome merely by the cancellation of their matricular contribution, and the proportionate augmentation of their resources. That Bombay was forced to suggest the retrograde measure of reviving the system of divided heads is an index of the true difficulty of Indian finance which seems not to have been adequately realised by the Government of India, *pace* Lord Reading's reputation as a financier. We do not applaud the Bombay proposal, which is subversive of the ideal of provincial automony—unless indeed we may take it as the unconscious admission by the Government of Bombay of the unreality of the "Reforms." But the logic which condemns the "Divided heads" must also rule out not only the incident of the provincial contribution, but also the intention underlying it. The plea of the Central Government that, in spite of their efforts, "equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure in the central budget is not yet attained; and that until that position is reached a reduction of the provincial contributions cannot be looked for", is not only inadmissible, merely in justice to the provincial demand for developmental outlay; it is also objectionable because of its implication that all measures of public utility must cease until the Government of India are able to abolish their own recurring deficit. It was not surely the intention of the "Reforms" that the provinces should be penalised because of the blunders of the Central Government. Because the Government of India are obliged to borrow at progressively more onerous terms, and thus are unable to dispense with the provincial contribution covering a part of their deficit, is that a reason that Bombay should be prevented from starting or subsiding a very badly-needed school for nautical training, or that Bengal should be debarred from prosecuting its post-graduate research?

We would not, of course, be understood to argue that there is no room for retrenchment in the present-day provincial expenditure. There is plenty of it; and we have no hesitation in commending the example of the Central Provinces and Madras, though in the latter case the proportion of abolition of 60 gazetted posts and 12,500 other posts reads somewhat like incongruous economy. We would even adopt the orthodox principle and support the central plea that an attempt to carry through the provincial programmes of capital expenditure "will place an unduly heavy strain upon the borrowing resources of the country as a whole", because we fear that many of the provincial borrowing projects are objectionable, unsound and technically unacceptable. But while seconding the desire for investigating into the possibilities of local retrenchment, we cannot but point that all retrenchment in expenditure is not necessarily true national economy; that in the interests as much of real national economy as of mere financial retrenchment, expenditure on those heads of provincial activity which really contribute to the moral and material development of the people should not be restricted or impeded; and that to accomplish this it is impossible to rest content with the conservative fiat that the present settlements shall not be disturbed. We do not deny that the Central Government have good reasons to cry off any attempt to discuss or disturb the *status quo*; but we cannot admit that what is convenient for the Government of India is necessarily beneficial to the people of India.

REACTION OF VIOLENCE.

Labour representatives and other deputies in the Dail Eireann have strongly condemned the latest executions carried out in Dublin by the Free State authorities. Considering that among the executed men is Mr. Rory O'Connor and that these men had surrendered themselves weeks ago, the indignation roused is not surprising. Mr. Johnson, the leader of the Labour party, has described the executions as murder most foul, bloody and unnatural. General Mulcahy, in reply to Mr. Cathal O'Shannon who exclaimed, "You murdered those men", said that the Army Council had urged on the Government the necessity for taking exceptional and drastic action to prevent the continuance of the policy begun on Thursday—namely, the policy of assassinating members of Parliament. He added that the Council did not recommend such action as punishment or vengeance in anger or under temptation but as a deterrent to secure the country from destruction. It is difficult to see the justification of this plea in its application to the case of Rory O'Connor, who had nothing to do with the new policy of terrorism of the Republicans. However that may be, that the Free State Government should, in self-defence, be driven to take such action is one more proof that violence has its inevitable reaction. Not only are the Republicans discrediting their cause by their terroristic and reprehensible methods, but they are also thereby strengthening reactionary counsels in the Irish Free State Government.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. P. C. Mitter, Minister of Education, Bengal, in an interview given to an Associated Press representative, has sought to justify his attitude towards the Calcutta University, but the justification is hardly convincing to impartial observers. We are afraid, and we regret to observe it, there is more personal bias behind the controversy than is apparent to the superficial eye and it is this bias that is endangering the cause of education in Bengal rather than the so-called mismanagement of finances by the University. The other significant fact which emerges from the controversy is the financial bankruptcy of the Education Department. It is the story of the pauper's domestic squabble. Mr. Mitter's reference to the chronic deficits in the Bengal Government's budget sufficiently explains why he should have fallen foul of the University when proposing reluctantly to make a grant. The "Bengalee" throws interesting light on the subject. Our contemporary says that when Sir Nilratan Sircar was the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in the early months of 1921, he received an assurance from the Education Minister that the Government would come to the aid of the University, when asked. Accordingly, Sir Nilratan applied for money, but months passed without bringing an answer from the Education Ministry, and, at last it pleaded 'bankruptcy.' The University made no further petition to the Government, and in the meantime, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee succeeded Sir Nilratan as Vice-Chancellor. "On the 13th of February of this year, the Hon. the Education Minister grew, all on a sudden, so anxious to help the University that he took the initiative and invited Sir Asutosh, in a private letter, to place his demands before him in the course of twenty-four hours. The request was complied with; but the annual budget of the Government of Bengal mentioned no grant for the University." Now, when again pressed to make good his promise the Education Minister seeks to couple humiliating conditions with his "gift." In these circumstances it is not difficult to understand why the University Senate should feel incensed at the attitude of Mr. Mitter and proceed to appeal to the public for help rather than to Mr. Mitter and his Government. Such are the blessings of the new Reform Scheme on which "Co-operators" are not tired of descanting!

Notes of the Day

The Zaharoff Tantacles.

Sir Basil Zaharoff, the Anglo-Greek multi-millionaire, seeing his occupation in England gone, for the moment at least, with the downfall of the ex-Premier, has transferred his activities to the more congenial soil of the Balkans. Towards the end of October he was reported to be in Bucharest, ostensibly in connection with some financial schemes which the Roumanian Government have in view, but the world need not be surprised if, as usual, it turns out that this ubiquitious Greek financier is engaged in pulling other strings than the merely financial. According to the Bucharest correspondent of "The Near East" Sir Basil's visit is partly in connection with the Treasury Bonds Consolidation deal; for M. V. Bratiano, the Minister of Finance, admitted some time ago that it was Sir Basil Zaharoff who gave him the greatest support in carrying out the consolidation in London and Paris. It is thought that the object of his visit is also in connection with a loan of five to six million pounds which the Roumanian Government need for the reconstruction of the railways; and, further, that, as Sir Basil Zaharoff is one of the principal shareholders of Vickers, which company some time ago acquired a share in the big Roumanian steel works, "Reshitza," the London financier will take this opportunity to reorganise the "Reshitza" company in conjunction with the Roumanian Government." All this support to the Roumanian Government, it need hardly be stated, will doubly ensure Roumanian support to the Greek demands at the Lausanne Conference. It is thus that capitalism pulls the wires of secret diplomacy in the west and plays with the destinies of millions of human beings.

Srimati Parbati Devi.

The sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment imposed on Srimati Parbati Devi, the well-known Punjabi patriot, for "seditious" speeches, under sections 124A and 153A, I.P.C., will come as a shock to the public. According to the "Tribune," most people would have no hesitation in characterising the sentence as monstrous. This is the first time we believe that an Indian lady has been prosecuted under these sections. The O'Dwyerian tradition in the Punjab has not been killed by the inauguration of the so-called new era as some "co-operators" are fondly imagining, but flourishes in all its strength, as the treatment of the Akalis and the present sentence on Srimati Parbati Devi show. The Punjab bureaucracy is no respecter of sex. Chivalry, like that which the Bengal Government showed in the case of Mrs .Das and two other lady workers, seems to be an unknown commodity in the Punjab. But if the Punjab Government imagine that the sentence will deter the womanhood of the Punjab from standing shoulder to shoulder with the manhood of the province in the national struggle, they are sadly mistaken. The Punjab of all Indian provinces has produced the largest number of women workers and it is they who have often filled the breaches in the ranks of patriots at critical hours and carried on the struggle, stimulating the men with their example when the enthusiasm of the latter was showing signs of flagging.

Prosecution Evidence.

As for Srimati Parbati Devi herself, the stuff of which she is made is seen in the following defence she offered at her trial in justification of her activities. In the course of her statement before the Court said:

'I felt the divine call strong within me. The call of Mother India stricken sore moved me onward. I could no longer desist nor withstand this call. When I remember in what an abject state of misery, fear and servitude the people were a few years ago, and when I see the proud courage, the splendid courage, which is the peculiar possession of a free people, animating them to-day, I feel uplifted and infused with a firm belief in the ultimate destiny of the Motherland. The message of the Mahatma has gone throughout the length and breadth of India permeating every hamlet and every home, and I consider it a proud privilege to have had my own share in preaching and propagating it.....If by my suffering I can bring nearer the dawn of freedom by even one minute, I will gladly lay down my life in the country's cause."

Srimati Parbati Devi did not defend herself. She merely filed a written statement in the course of which she said:—

"The very fact that out of the thousands who were reported to be present at the meetings the Government has not been able to produce a single independent witness excepting one who is said to have various previous convictions against him and is still under police surveillance is a sufficient condemnation of the prosecution.

"The speeches which are credited to me are certainly not mine and one of them has admittedly been written not at the meeting, but from memory by half-educated petty police subordinates after some hours in their office and in both high-sounding Persian and Arabic expressions are put into my mouth which I certainly never used and most of which I even now don't understand.

"I use only "Shudh" Hindi and speeches as reported seem to be free renderings of the impressions mostly wrongly gathered at the time, by the C.I.D in their own language intermixed here and there to suit their purpose with certain objectionable words which are certainly neither decent nor dignified, and are incapable of coming out from my lips."

This is, of course, not the first time that evidence of this kind has been adduced against Non-co-operators who do not defend themselves. But, as the "Tribune" says, if the description of the prosecution evidence given by Sreemati Parbati Devi is correct, "the prosecution could not have made itself responsible for a more extraordinary or less defensible procedure."

"False Economics."

We publish elsewhere a letter from the Director of Information criticising the remarks we made in our issue of Saturday. We are glad to notice the pains the Director of Information has taken to set us right as he thinks. But we confes our inability to accept the Director's reasoning. The "Times of India," whose observations we criticised, gave the chawl unit charge at Rs. 1100; and the Director of Information now tells us that the cost per tenement is 1,200. Including land, on the figure supplied, the cost works out at 1,500. On this the rent at 6½ per cent. cannot exceed Rs. 97½ or about Rs. 8 per mensem. By inflating the capital cost, by including outlay on roads, drainage etc., and also the proportionate cost of the establishments on the same, as well as one year's interest during construction at 7½ per cent. (why 7½ per cent?), the Director of Information makes a total cost of 248.47 lakhs, which requires a total rent of 15.45 lakhs to cover the interest and Sinking Fund charges. Even so the rent works out at 9.88 rupees per room per month, which is 50 per cent. below the rent actually demanded. While acknowledging the excellence of the principle of accounting, which has demanded an inclusion of charges on roads, etc., and interest during construction in the capital cost, we must demur to the civic or even economic propriety of the entire calculation. The true cost of the tenement must be the charges of construction plus the cost of the site; and on that basis we cannot see that a monthly rent of more than Rs. 8 is justifiable on grounds of strict social economy. Mr. Gennings adds to his figure of 9.88 rupees rent. Rs. 2 by way of fixed charges for repairs and maintenance; and 16 per cent. of gross rent for variable charges, including municipal charges, water rate etc. When he is out to swell the rent figure, why does he not add an actuarial percentage by way of insurance against possible vacancies? If the rent is fixed at a figure which the now descending wage-curve cannot possibly support, the percentage to be added on this account—perfectly justifiable by the dead weight of actuarial calculation, but entirely insupportable on any ground of social and civic economics—may even raise the rent to Rs. 20 per room.

The Problem of Slums.

Mr. Gennings, in fact, has entirely missed the point of our argument. We maintained and still do so that the Bombay housing problem must be taken to be the problem of the slum in all the principal industrial centres of the world. To remove the slum is a civic necessity, which is performed in the interests neither of the proletariat nor of the propertied classes. It happens that the removal of the slum is quite easy whenever the civic conscience is aroused; but it is not equally easy to raise simultaneously the level of wages so as to pay an economic rent, worked out on the merely capitalistic basis of earning a given fixed return. If, therefore, rent is raised without the wages rising in proportion, the problem of civic housing of the proletariat in an industrial centre would be as far from solution as ever. The "Times of India" recalled the illustration of the Poor Law doles in England as contributing to the intensification of poverty in Britain. We cannot allow that a fair rent for the Development tenements is at all comparable to the Outdoor Relief in modern England, or to the doles of a hundred years ago. A fair, low rent in the Bombay chawls, sufficient to cover, we grant, the immediate cost of the tenement and site only, would not be a dole to the workers for the benefit of the employers, but a civic contribution intended to compensate in part for the exploitation of the worker under the capitalistic system. If the rents charged do not fulfil this desideratum, they must be opposed as unfair, uneconomic and unsocial, and Mr. Genning's arguments do not convince us to the contrary. The Director of Information questions the possibility of reducing the unit cost per tenement below a thousand. We may inform him that early in the history of the Development project, we had been informed, if we are not mistaken, that the cost per cubic foot of such construction annas. Since then the prices of material, we know, have fallen considerably. We are also aware that the superintending and overhead charges in general in the Development Department are higher than in private establishments. In view of this, we refuse to believe that there is or can be no possibility of substantial reduction in the unit cost of the tenement even below one thousand—which is not yet attained.

GREECE'S DISILLUSIONMENT.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR GREEK DISASTER.

LLOYD GEORGE HOLDS OUT FALSE HOPES TO GREECE.

CURZON-GOUNARIS CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS BY M. CHRUSSACHI.

(Special Cable to "The Chronicle".)
BY FELIX VALYI.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 7-55 p.m.

New revelations to-day confirm the truth about the Lloyd Georgian Eastern Policy. The discussion yesterday in the Commons and the Lords gave an opportunity to raise the question concerning the letter of M. Gounaris to Lord Curzon, whose reply, read by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords, is one of the most important psychological documents produced since the first publication of the secret telegrams of M. Venizelos by the "Matin" of Paris.

QUESTION OF PUBLICATION.

The question whether the letter of M. Gounaris, declaring in February last that Greece could not maintain her position in Asia Minor had been circulated or not among the members of the late Cabinet, is a matter of secondary importance, although Lord Birkenhead described the document published by the "Sunday Express"—as one of first class state importance, and said that he would have demanded a Cabinet meeting and advised Greece to withdraw immediately from Asia Minor. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Austin Chamberlain and Sir Worthington Evans, all appeared surprised at the announcement of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that the Gounaris-Curzon correspondence had been circulated for the information of the late Cabinet Ministers. Lord Birkenhead denied with great warmth and emphasis that he had seen the documents.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON HIS TRIAL.

The whole question of the Near East is to be discussed in the House of Commons next Thursday and Mr. Lloyd George intends to utilise the opportunity to make a full defence of his Near East policy. He will have to answer the sensational article, printed to-day by the "Morning Post", of the Private Secretary of the late M. Gounaris.

NEW LIGHT ON LLOYD GEORGIAN ATTITUDE.

The highly important and interesting communication of M. Chrussachi throws a new light on the much-debated problem of the Lloyd Georgian attitude to Greece. This document reveals the secret negotiations which, at various times, took place between Mr. Lloyd George and the Greek statesmen regarding war in Anatolia. The "Morning Post" points out to-day the great and dramatic importance of M. Chrussachi's revelations and asks for supplementary information from British sources.

FRANK ACCOUNT OF LL. G.'S BETRAYAL OF GREECE.

M. Chrussachi gives a complete and frank account of the mysterious negotiations between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Gounaris. The Lloyd Georgian attitude at the inter-Allied Conference of March, 1921, in London has been clearly brought out therein. Mr. Lloyd George, through Mr. Philip Kerr, intimated that the proposals of the Conference of 1921 need not be taken too seriously and that an immediate Greek offensive would suit the British book admirably. M. Gounaris, thereupon, ordered General Papoulas to launch the unsuccessful March offensive. The second Greek offensive at first appeared to be a brilliant success resulting in the capture of Eskishehr and the seizure of the Baghdad railway line. Both in Greece and abroad, it was believed for the moment that Kemal's power of resistance had been broken.

LL. G.'S PREMATURE JUBILATION.

Mr. Lloyd George, whose secretaries rang up the Greek legation twice daily for news, was jubilant. Both at the Supreme Council in Paris and in the House of Commons he proclaimed that the Treaty of Sevres was now a thing of the past and that Greece was entitled to the full fruits of her victory. He was ready to give to Constantinian Greece even more than had been vouchsafed to M. Venizelos. The failure of the Greek army before Angora, however, very soon revolutionised the whole situation. A reversion to diplomacy for the establishment of peace became inevitable. Mr. Lloyd George, nevertheless, argued that the presence of the Greek army in Anatolia, covering the British positions on the Straits, constituted the surest foundation for negotiations. Greece concluded from Mr. Lloyd George's obvious desire that the Greek army should remain in Anatolia that he would effectively help it to remain there until peace. Cruel disillusionment awaited the Greeks. Except a few gracefully turned Phil-Hellenic phrases, Mr. Lloyd George offered no substantial help to M. Gounaris.

INTRIGUES OF THE GREEK PATRIARCH.

M. Chrussachi gives details of the intrigues of the Patriarch Metaxakis and Sir John Stavridi,—a friend of Mr. Lloyd George—and tells how the efforts to secure a Greek loan in the city proved unsuccessful. Finally M. Gounaris made up his mind that there was no alternative but to evacuate Asia Minor. He wrote the famous letter to Lord Curzon, the principal passages of which were published on the 3rd December, by the "Sunday Express." The letter of M. Gounaris was taken in British official circles to be unduly pessimistic. The Cabinet Secretary was equally emphatic on the necessity of the Greek army still remaining in Anatolia and on the complete inability of the Kemalists to undertake an offensive.

A "DEUS-EX-MACHINA."

Greece hoped that on the stroke of the twelfth hour Mr. Lloyd George would appear as a *deus-ex-machina*.

LLOYD GEORGIAN HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK AT LAUSANNE

(By FELIX VALYI.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.

Further instalments of diplomatic revelations concerning Lloyd-Georgian policy in Asia Minor are published every day. The "Matin" shows that in spite of M. Briand's opinion and General Gouraud's advice in 1921 at the London Conference, Mr. Lloyd George putting aside all counsels of prudence hypocritically incited Greece to pursue war in Anatolia at a Conference which had been organised with the object of bringing about the re-establishment of peace.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S EFFRONTERY.

Dealing with this matter the "Morning Post" finds to-day very strong expressions against the attempt of Mr. Lloyd George to play still a role in British politics stigmatising his effrontery to hope that he may once again direct the destinies of the British Empire. "His magnificence" says the "Morning Post" "had decided to annihilate Turkey. Perchance the desire was due to his Non-conformist conscience or his Non-conformist vanity. Perhaps it was something else. But Britain was not to be the instrument. Greece would cost nothing except a few speeches and breakfasts. Despite all the confident speeches Greece refused to prove a winner and Turkey refused to succumb to the Welshman's eloquence. Great Empires cannot live if they send little countries to their ruin." "We fought the Great War" says the "Morning Post" "to save Belgium and we survived it to send Greece to her doom. We used to be the friend of little countries. But what small State will trust us in future."

BRITISH CONSCIENCE ALARMED.

The question raised by the "Morning Post" is the sign that British conscience is already alarmed by the consequences of Lloyd-Georgian foolish and stupid Eastern system.

IMPROVED OUTLOOK AT LAUSANNE.

The Lausanne Conference seems to turn definitely better since the Allies treat Turkey's counter proposals with due consideration and consented to put it for friendly examination before an expert meeting. The moral and psychological atmosphere depends in such negotiations upon the accent in which the Powers treat each other. Details of technical arrangement are far less important than the psychological trust on behalf of the Turks that they would not be swindled and blackmailed in the course of negotiations. The whole Eastern problem is a moral and psychological problem first and the economic aspects of it cannot be settled before the very basis of national life in Turkey, the independence and sovereignty are fully recognised. The solution lies in friendly conversation not in rhetorical phrases delivered at the Conference table. The result of yesterday's debates is everywhere judged as denoting a great step towards peace. Lord Curzon demanded a discussion between juridical experts of Turkey and the Allies.

NO SIGN OF DISCORD.

The "Morning Post" states that yesterday during the whole discussion there was no sign of discord between Lord Curzon and Ismet Pasha. The guarantee of political nature demanded by Ismet Pasha for Turkey has been considered as worthy of examination and they acceptance of a formula is in sight. Turkey would need at Constanti-

(Continued on next page.)

MAHATMA GANDHI.

COMING MOMENTOUS INTERVIEW.

NEHRU, DAS AND HAKIMJI TO VISIT.

(Associated Press.)
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10.

Permission has been obtained for an interview with Mahatma Gandhi in the Yerrowda Jail on the 18th instant and it is understood that this time Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. C. R. Das is expected to go there.

Mr. Gidwani of the Gujarat Vidyapith contradicts the statement that has been appearing in the press that he has received a letter from Mahatma Gandhi containing his views on the boycott of Councils. Mr. Gidwani merely mentioned in one of his recent speeches in Sindh that a letter had been received from a political prisoner i Yerrowda Jail by his relatives in which it was stated that Mahatma Gandhi once said to the political prisoners that even 1000 persons were sufficient to carry the non-co-operation movement to a successful end.

Mr. Gidwani also contradicts the rumour about his resignation from the Vidyapith. He has merely taken leave as the Principal of the National College to attend to his duties as the Vice-Chancellor of the Vidyapith.

NEW LAHORE PAPER "NATION."

MR, D. G. UPSON TO BE EDITOR.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, Dec. 9.

An English daily styled the "Nation" will shortly be published from Lahore. The paper will be run under the direction of the Nation Newspapers Limited which will include amongst the directors, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Chaman Lal, Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Dunichand of Ambala. It is reported it will advocate nationalist policy adhering to the principle of non-violent non-co-operation. Mr. D. G. Upson, formerly editor of the "Independent", Allahabad, has taken over the editorship. Besides the daily there will be a Sunday edition of the "Nation" which will be fully illustrated. The first issue of the paper will most probably appear on the 20th December.

LABOUR CONDEMNS EXECUTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Labour representatives and other deputies in the Dail Eireann to-day strongly condemned the latest executions carried out in Dublin by the Free State authorities. Mr. Johnson, the leader of the Labour Party, described the executions as murder most foul, bloody and unnatural. Mr. Cathal O'Shannon shouted, "You murdered those men!" Mr. Mulcahy said that the Army Council had urged on the Government the necessity for taking exceptional and drastic action to prevent the continuance of the policy begun on Thursday. They did not recommend such action as punishment or vengeance in anger or under temptation but as a deterrent to secure the country from destruction.

EXECUTIONS CAUSE SENSATION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Tremendous sensation has been caused in Dublin owing to the dramatic swiftness of Government action in consequence of the assassination of Brigadier-General Hales. It is pointed out that Mr. Rory O'Connor and Mr. Mollows were two principal Irregular leaders, and others were important though not so well-known. All the four surrendered at their posts in the Four Courts action when Brigadier-General Hales and Mr. Mellowes took a leading part in its seizure.—

"MEN OF ABILITY"

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Messrs. Rory O'Connor and Mellowes wer both men of ability. Mr. O'Connor was employed as an engineer on the Dublin Corporation and had been receiving half pay while in jail. The latter was a member of the last Dail Eireann. Joseph McKelvey and Richard Barrett were names of the other two dead men. The former came from Belfast and acted as an adjutant at the Four Courts, Mr. Barrett was a West Cork man and used to be a quarter-master.—(Reuter,)

STERNEST MEASURES AGAINST CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

General Mulcahy has issued a proclamation in Dublin on behalf of the Army Council, which runs "Conspiracy exists to assassinate Members of the nation's Parliament. It has already claimed two victims. Sternest measures are necessary to safeguard the lives of the people's representatives and the life of the nation itself.—LATER.

The proclmation further states:—

Persons arrested, possessing arms or ammunition without proper authority, are liable to summary execution by an order of two members of the Army Council confirming the report of the Committee of the National Army officers.

MR. "TIM" HEALY.

"A LIFELONG ENEMY OF IRELAND."

LONDON, Dec. 8.

A correspondent of the "Evening Standard" in Dublin declares that the Republicans have issued a manifesto which describes Mr. Tim Healy as a lifelong enemy of the Irish nation, which will continue to fight as long as there is a man left in Ireland and it will be a war to the death.—(Reuter.)

REPUBLICANS SHOOT HOSPITAL PATIENT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

A Free State soldier, lying in bed, in a Dublin hospital, was shot dead, to-day, as a reprisal for the executions. The assassins escaped after covering nurses with revolvers. (Reuter.)

WHY THE REBEL LEADERS WERE EXECUTED.

DELHI, Dec. 10.

An official report from the Free State Army Head Quarters in Dublin announces that the four rebel leaders—Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes, Joseph Mackelvey and Richard Barrett—were executed in Dublin early to-day. The report adds that the executions were "a reprisal for the assassination of Brigadier-General Hales which occurred yesterday and as a solemn warning to those associated in the conspiracy of assassination against the representatives of the Irish people". Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellowes were two rebel leaders who surrendered to the Irish Free State troops after their unsuccessful defence of the Dublin Law Courts during the insurrection last summer.—(B. O. W.).

FUTURE OF STRAITS.

ISMET OBJECTS TO DEMILITARISATION.

ANALOGY OF PANAMA CANAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 8

Lausanne.—The Commission resumed discussion concerning the future of the Straits to-day.

Ismet Pasha said that he had studied most carefully the plan proposed by the Allies and he requested further information on certain points. The Turks had been the masters of the Straits for five centuries and they had never offended against the treaties relative to the Straits. He urged the necessity for the fortification of the Straits, particularly through the Sea of Marmora in order to defend the capital. Fortification was the only means to prevent any rush to the Straits on certain eventualities. The Turks would be content with indispensable technical control in time of war. Ismet Pasha objected to the demilitarisation of the Bosphorus.—Reuter.

THE RUSSIAN CASE.

M. CHICHERIN'S REPLY TO LORD CURZON.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

M. Tchitcherin, in reply to Lord Curzon's recent speech, reiterated his previous statements and reserved his right to reply to the Turkish observations. He contended on behalf of the Russian case that the Panama Canal was fortified but open to merchantmen in wartime. and the Suez Canal was also, nominally, open, though it was not in fact. The ideal solution was to end all naval armaments. The Russian aim was to place obstacle between the navies. Finally, M. Tchitcherin said that if the Russian proposal to close the Straits to warships were adopted, Russia would agree to a special conference of the Black Sea Powers to examine the report upon the condition of the Black Sea.

Jon Duca, (Rumania) said that the Russian proposals meant encircling Rumania by a wall.

Lord Curzon promised to consider the Turkish proposals.

The representatives of Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece then announced their acceptance of the Allied proposals as regards the freedom of the Straits.

The proceedings throughout were characterised by a friendly and tranquil spirit. M. Chitcherin alone displaying some irritation. —Reuter.

LORD CURZON'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

LAUSANNE.—At this afternoon's sitting, Lord Curzon said he regarded the Allied proposals as an adequate guarantee against surprise attack on the Straits, but proposed that Allied and Turkish jurists should confer regarding a further international guarantee of a political nature. Lord Curzon thought that the demilitarised zone on the Bosphorus should be retained, but suggested certain limitations in case of Constantinople. He suggested that other minor differences were susceptible to a friendly settlement. He requested that several parts of Turkey sheltering the Allied graves should be allowed to remain in possession of the Allies, pointing out that ownership not sovereignty was involved.

Ismet Pasha declared it was a national habit of the Turks to respect all graves, especially those of the men who had fallen in destruction.—(Reuter.)

ISMET PASHA WILLING TO COMPROMISE?

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Ismet Pasha yesterday indicated his willingness to compromise on the Straits question in the following directions according to the "Manchester Guardian" Lausanne Correspondent. Firstly, military guarantes against surprise attacks by land or sea is a matter on which he will compromise. Secondly, the limitation of forces entering the Black Sea to one vessel for each nation. Thirdly no warship should be maintained in the Black Sea. And fourthly free passages for all merchantmen in peace or war, but subject to the right of search when Turkey beliigerant.—Reuter.

THE STRAITS.

MET'S COUNTER PROPOSALS.

TURKEY'S CLAIM TO FORTIFY HER WATERWAYS.

M. VALYI'S PLEA FOR ANGLO-TURKISH RECONCILIATION.

KEMAL'S PROGRAMME OF RECONSTRUCTION.

(Special Cable to "The Chronicle".)
BY FELIX VALYI.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 11-40 p.m.

While the Premiers of the great Powers are preparing for the Brussels Conference on the Reparation problem with the help of the U. S. A., the unexpected presence of the Ambassadors from Berlin and Brussels here at the same time as M. Poincare and Sgr. Mussolini has excited much interest.

ISMET'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

The Lausanne Conference heard to-day Ismet Pasha's counter-proposals on the fortification of the Straits. Maintaining Turkey's claim to fortify her waterways Ismet contended that the Sea of Marmora should not be included in the word "Straits," for the defences of the Sea of Marmra were necessary for the defence of Anatolia. The Bosphorus also should not be demilitarised for the protection of Constantinople. Turkey wished for guarantees against any surprise, for the limitation of naval forces entering the Black Sea to smaller ships only and declared herself against the maintenance of a war fleet there. Ismet asked for the return of the islands outside the Straits to Turkish sovereignty and the minimum means of defence at the Gallipoli Peninsula.

M. Chicherin warned Rumania against taking up the role of a second Greece by placing herself in the hands of Foreign Powers.

OPTIMISM OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The opinion of the French Press is more optimistic to-day and it is affirmed that the French attitude has been very conciliatory regarding the settlement of the Straits problem. The "Temps" hopes that Turkey will be less suspicious after the frank discussion of the last few days.

American intervention has been highly appreciated and it has given an opportunity of showing the United States' interest for the exclusion of naval and military compulsion and the menace, which instead of being useful, would only increase the chaotic state of international affairs. If the whole discussion will continue on a footing of perfect equality of treatment, Turkey would certainly give evidence of practical statesmanship.

KEMAL'S NEW PROGRAMME.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha is already making the necessary preparations for the economic revival of Asia Minor, and announced yesterday his intention of forming a political party as soon as peace is concluded. It will be called the Peoples' Party and Kemal Pasha invites the immediate co-operation of all educated Turks in carrying out its programme of economic and administrative reconstruction. "It is not enough," he told the Angora Press, "to have conquered in arms. Military victory was, at best, an insufficient guarantee of progress. All economic causes of weakness must be eliminated. Sporadic attempts were useless and a programme of systematic scientific reforms was necessary. Turkey is willing to give every guarantee to foreigners in Asia Minor on condition that they did not infringe upon the Turkish regime." Mustafa Kemal's very conciliatory attitude should be appreciated in Europe and specially in England. Doctor Riza Nur the second delegate at the Lausanne Conference told yesterday, the British Press representatives that in the eyes of New Turkey England seemed to be dominated by the single idea of annihilating the Turks. "Give us," he said, "some friendly token, something to show to our people." Turkey ardently desired and needed British good-will.

In my humble opinion, the best way to convince the Angora Assembly that England has changed her mind would be an invitation to Ismet Pasha and Doctor Riza Nur by the prominent British representatives of public opinion and statesmanship to come here before Christmas and study with the English friends of Turkey the moral and spiritual conditions of a better understanding between the *elite* of both the nations. A British Committee of prominent scientists and intellectuals for the benefit of Turkey could do more for peace than the old diplomatic methods. British good-will and British friendship should do what France has already done for Islam, by founding an Islamic Institute of Scientific Studies in Paris. The British Universities should imitate the French intellectuals in their desire to reconciliate Islam by spiritual means.

TURKISH INSISTENCE ON EXCLUSIVE GUARDIANSHIP.

PROSPECTS OF COMPROMISE.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)
LAUSANNE, Dec. 9, 2-45 p.m.

The Turkish reply to the Allied proposals urges the following considerations. For five centuries during which the Turks have fortified and defended the Straits, and of which they are masters, their action has borne diversely on the relations of the Powers with the Black Sea and the Mediterranean when they found themselves in a state of war with each other. These diverse influences came to an end in 1833 by the recognition of certain rights in favour of Russia, without leading to war. Later on, in 1856 Turkey permitted the passage of the Straits to the war-ships of her Allies against Tsarist Russia. In 1914 there was between Russia and the Allies a common understanding and Turkey defended the Straits against the two parties. It is undeniable that in all these cases the Turks have done nothing contrary to the prescriptions of international treaties, and never put friends or enemies in face of a situation not provided for by the treaties.

If it were possible to formulate complaints on the subject of the utilization or defence of the Straits in one way or another, complaints might be directed against the international statutes established, and in no way would they bear on the fact that the passages were in a state of defence in the hands of the Turks. If the Straits remained unarmed that would influence all equally as their being put in a state of defence in different fashions in different wars and according to existing affinities and divergences between the Powers, each one could benefit in its own way. Consequently the influence of the Straits on the international relations should be determined, not by the fact of their being or not being put in a state of defence, but by the regime which will be applied to war-vessels.

NEED FOR DEFENCY.

The defence of the Straits signifies equally the defence of the Turkish capitals the sea of Marmara and Eastern Thrace. Not to fortify the Straits means leaving the most vital regions of Turkey without means of defence and exposed to sudden attacks.

No Power represented in the Conference is deprived of the right to defend its capital on the other hand Turkey is exposed to the risk of having her Capital destroyed by hostile fleet or occupied by foreign troops.

In view of the strategic importance of the Straits, their conquest by a Mediterranean or a Black Sea power would assure such power of predominance in the opening stages of war. Each one will, therefore, attempt to seize the Straits as quickly as possible, and the first result of it will be to provoke a sudden war on differences which could otherwise be settled without recourse to arms. The second outcome of it will be to force Turkey to participate in such a war even when she had no concern or interest whatever in the dispute, by the simple fact that she would be attacked.

These considerations show that demilitarisation of the Straits renders peace illusory between the Black Sea and Mediterranean States on the one hand and Turkey on the other. It is, therefore, essential that the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and Constantinople should not be accessible to surprises from land and sea. Experience shows that their security could be obtained only by means of fortifications and other means of defence.

As long as these regions will be sheltered against surprises, a State contravening international stipulations will have no chance of gaining a dramatic success, and the Powers will have the opportunity of taking such measures as they might think best under the circumstances.

TURKEY WILL KEEP FAITH.

As to Turkey she will be held to conform to the line laid down by common accord with the Powers. It is difficult to believe that a single State could be in a position to ignore engagements made with all the world. The Allied Powers, having admitted that Turkey could defend herself by all the means at her disposal, apprehend that Turkey may not conform to existing engagements. But such apprehension can be proved to be unwarranted, and should not stand in the way of a satisfactory solution of the problem.

The security of the Turkish territories requires that warships crossing the Straits must not have a force sufficient to constitute a danger to the regions comprised in the Straits. Turkey, in agreement with the Powers, will recognise the right of ships of commerce to complete freedom of navigation and passage through the Straits, both day and night. An international commission like that on the Danube might regulate the navigation of merchant ships.

In case of war when Turkey remains

(Continued on next page.)

THE REPARATIONS.

MUSSOLINI WANTS DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

GERMANY TO MAKE FRESH PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Paris.—Interviewed prior to his departure for London to-day, Sgr. Mussolini stated that he hoped the Allies would substitute deeds for words. Neither France nor Italy were wealthy enough to make generous gifts to Germany. He was convinced that Germany could pay.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

OPENS AT DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Conference between the Premiers, Mr. Bonar Law, M. Poincare, Sgr. Mussolini and M. Theunis opened to-day at Downing Street.

The German reparations expert, Herr Belgmann arrived in London to-day, presumably with the object of explaining Germany's latest proposals to the Allied Premiers.

It is understood that the first day's business of the Premiers' Conference proceeded smoothly. The Premiers confided their respective political aspects with regard to the reparations and inter-allied debts. No experts were called in and discussions are being resumed to-morrow.—(Reuter).

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Conference between the British, Belgian, French, and Italian Premiers opens to-morrow in London. It will discuss the question of German reparations and inter-allied war debts, preparatory to the proposed conference at Brussels. The question as to whether Mr. Bonar Law will abandon the policy relative to the Allied debts announced in the well known Balfour Note of August last—in which connexion it has already been announced that Government have an open mind—is one on which the Conference largely hinges. For on that question depends the attitude of France towards the proposed long-term moratorium for Germany and reduction of the reparations total so long demanded by the British public opinion, as requisite before exchanges can be stabilised and Europe reconstructed. Added interest is attached to the meeting by the speculation regarding the exact policy of Sgr. Mussolini. It must be noted that Mr. Lloyd George asked his first question in the new Parliament yesterday when he pressed Mr. Bonar Law to make a statement after the Conference and took the occasion to remind Mr. Bonar Law that Government had not yet announced their policy as regards the reparations. This is regarded as presaging an act to criticism if the policy does not meet with Mr. George's approval.

GERMANY INTENDS TO MAKE FRESH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Reuter has learnt in London from a Berlin source that the German Government intends to make fresh proposals to the Allies for the payment of reparations, probably while the Allied premiers are sitting in London. The Reuter has reason to believe that the proposals include the raising of internal and external loans of 1,500 million gold marks each, the bulk of which will be devoted to the reparations payments.

"NO MORATORIUM WITHOUT GUARANTEES."

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The comment of the evening papers in Paris to-night can be summed up as demanding "No moratorium without guarantees."

M. POINCARE ARRIVES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

M. Poincare has arrived in London.

FRANCE READY TO REDUCE HER REPARATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

France will offer to reduce her reparations claim to hundred milliard paper francs—being the balance still to be expended in the devastated regions—on condition that the inter-Allied debts are cancelled—at to-morrow's inter-Allied Conference in London, according to a forecast made by the "Echo de Paris." This paper suggests that M. Poincare with a view to a future international loan will further urge the necessity of German budgetary and monetary reforms under the supervision of the Reparations Guarantees Committee; and ensure German good faith in that connexion by prompt occupation of Ruhr. France is ready to concede moratorium on the foregoing conditions.

ALLIED DEBTS TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

On the eve of the inter-Allied Conference the President of the Federation of British Industries interviewed Mr. Bonar Law and submitted a statement contending that the risk involved in the cancellation of any substantial portion of Allied debts to Britain would outweigh any possible advantage to be gained, since it would be throwing away the principal bargaining weapon in any future settlement.

He suggested, however, that a moratorium for the sinking fund and interest might be justified.

ALLIED PREMIERS' CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

DELHI, Dec. 10.

M. Poincare and Sgr. Mussolini arrived in London last evening for conversations with Mr. Bonar Law on the subject of the German reparations, precedent to the proposed conference at Brussels. M. Theunis, the Belgian Premier, had already arrived.

Sgr. Mussolini had special welcome from some thirty members of the London section of the Fascisti Party wearing their black shirts. The Fascisti with their colours formed a guard of honour on the platform of the Victoria Station.

The Allied Ministers to-day enter into preliminary discussions of the problems of reparations and inter-Allied debts. The discussions will be continued to-morrow morning. The conversations opened this morning, with the session lasting about two hours and were resumed this afternoon. Meetings were held at the official residence of the Prime Minister in Downing Street, London, where this evening the French, Italian and Belgian Ministers who attended the conferences are together with the ambassadors of their countries being entertained to dinner.—(B. O. W.).

GREECE'S DISILLUSIONMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

nople and in the region of the Straits arsenals and other naval installations although she accepts the principle of demilitarisation of a limited zone if the Turkish right to search merchant vessels in the Straits when at war is accepted without reserve. The indispensable right of technical control meaning the right of visit and search for Turkey has been accepted. The area of compromise on both sides is enlarging daily and the feeling of give and take on minor matters is visible. The dockyards on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, freedom for Turkey to move her troops from one side to other within the demilitarised zone, special protection for the railway bridge which will in the near future be thrown across the Bosphorus, creation of an international board to control navigation under the Chairmanship of Turkey and also the creation of a political and military guarantee against any unfair exploitation of defencelessness of the zones by an enemy of Turkey etc., are the main features of the proposed agreement on the Straits. As Lord Curzon insisted on the ownership of the graves of those who had fallen in the war, Ismet Pasha replied that it was Islamic custom to treat the allie's graves with veneration, but especially those of the men who made sacrifice of their life. Longwood, Napoleon's residence at St. Helena having been conveyed to the French nation was recalled.

ISMET'S STATESMANSHIP.

Ismet Pasha gave great evidence of statesmanship in all his criticism of the Allies' scheme. He reminded Europe that the Turks hed been masters of the Straits for 500 years and had never offended against treaties. This is the historical truth. The most prominent European historian of the Ottoman Empire, Hammer, stated in spite of all his objections to the Turkisr administration that never did the Turkey Emperors commit treachery against treaties. This should be remembered by the West in the very moment when human peace is to be trusted to the signatures of people who find themselves at Lausanne. If Turkey should trust again to European promises the problem could be resolved in a few weeks of expert meetings.

AMERICA'S ROLE.

America seems to play the moral role of an endorsing Power to European promises. I hope Lausanne will be only the preliminary of a good treaty between Washington and Angora. Already Ismet Pasha declared to the Americans at Lausanne that Turkey required American schools and other institutions and Angora laws will permit American activities in Asia Minor in accordance with Turkish sovereignty.

PROHIBITION IN NEW ZEAALND.

REFERENDUM RESULTS IN FAILURE

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Wallington.—(New Zealand).—After a vigorous campaign, in which Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson and other imported speakers assisted the Prohibitionists, the referendum of the whola country on the liquor question has resulted in a majority of 16,138 in favour of the present licensing system. This bears an interesting comparison with the majority of 3,262 in 1919. The failure to secure prohibition is attributed to the fear of financial effects. The question has excited keenest interest, largely obliterating political issues in the general election, which, so far as placed the Government party in a minority of two compared with the opposition parties Sixteen results, however, have still to be declared.—(Reuter).

COMBATING ANTHRAX.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The International Anthrax Commission has passed unanimously a resolution which proposes that the governing body of the International Labour Office shall include in the agenda at the next Conference a draft convention on the following bases:—(1) Hair used for making brushes and upholstering shall be disinfected before it is handled industrially. (2) Wool hair used in textile industry shall be disinfected before it is handled industrially, except where the country of origin is included in the schedule of countries where the danger is slight and when it has been disinfected effectively prior to shipment.—Reuter.

FASCISTIS IN GERMANY.

BAVARIAN NATIONAL SOCIALISTS ACTIVE

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Berlin.— Herr Severing, the Prussian Minister of Interior, said to-day in the course of an interview that he had been informed from a trustworthy source that the Bavarian National Socialists—who may be described as Fascisti—intended to spread their activities towards the North. They were planning raids into Thuringia and Prussia. They are in sufficient strength to overawe the police. "The National Socialists Herr Severing, "The National Socialists won't count the episode happiest in their lives. . . ."—Reuter.

ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION IN U. S. A.

PRESIDENT SUGGESTS CONFERENCE OF STATE GOVERNORS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Washington.—In his Presidential address to the Congress, President Hardinge foreshadowed an early conference of the State Governors to consider the enforcement of prohibition. It appeared to President Hardinge that the repeal of prohibition was an unlikely contingency, but modification could be introduced if public opinion were opposed to rigorous observance of the present law. President Hardinge urged the co-ordination of the nations transportation, including the inland waterways, and advised amendments to the Constitution giving the Congress authority over child labour. The President also suggested a scheme for the registration of aliens and a more thorough examination of immigrants. He declared that the American tariffs were a necessary protection against the distorted condition of the World Commerce.—Reuter's.

WASHINGTON TREATY.

"AMAZING SEQUEL."

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Commenting on the naval position the "Sunday Times" declares that the country is perturbed at the amazing sequel to the Washington Conference. Great Britain, the United States and Japan have signed the ratified treaty, but France and Italy who signed it, have not ratified, and possibly never will do so. Consequently the Treaty is so far null and void. Britain, who regarded the Treaty as binding, now finds herself relatively weaker on the sea than ever before. The lapse of the Treaty would bring Britain about equal to Japan in capital ships, and decidedly inferior to the United States. The paper urges the Government immediately to construct two new ships permitted by the Treaty and approved by the Parliament, declaring that the Navy and the Mercantile Marine are the two things that Britain cannot let down.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

"DAILY MAIL" URGES COMPLETION OF CHAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The "Daily Mail", remarking that the Committee of the Empire Press Union will wait on the Postmaster-General, next week, to urge the importance of completing the chain of wireless stations throughout the Empire, declares the matter brooks no delay. It says the British Government laid a paralysing hand on wireless telegraphy in war time, with the result that development was brought to a standstill, and the right course for the new Government is to give rein to a free enterprise. Precautions would have to be taken, but the less the State interferes the better.

AIRCRAFT SERVICE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Budapest.—The negotiation between the Hungarian and the British authorities regarding a further link in the regular aircraft service between Britain and India, via Brussels, Berlin, Budapest, Constantinople and Bagdad, have terminated successfully.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The principal woman witness against Sir Almeric Fitzroy, who was acquitted from the charge of causing annoyance to women in the Hyde Park recently, was charged at Marlborough Street for perjury and remanded on bail.—Reuter.

PASSAU AND INGOLDSTADT AFFAIRS.

GERMANY DECIDES TO PAY FINES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Berlin.—The "Vorwaerts" learns that the Imperial Government has decided to pay the fines imposed for the Passau and Ingoldstadt affairs. The journal approves of the decision but asks how long the Government must continue to pay for provocation by Bavaria's nationalists.—(Reuter).

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLAUSES.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Personal changes in the Turkish delegation on the sub-commissions have resulted in little progress being made owing to the Turks' unbending attitude regarding the naval and military clauses in the Allied Straits Scheme, and also in the matter of the Ottoman debt.—(Reuter).

CABLE ITEMS.

Surgeon General Owen Lloyd has been appointed Colonel-Commandant of R. A. M. C. in succession to Sir G. D. Bourke.

Major-General Sir John Ponsonby has been gazetted G. O. C. Madras district in succession to Major-General, Burnett Stuar

Sir Henry Proctor has been elected Chairman and Honorary Treasurer of National Council of the Y. M. C. A.

Canon Headlam has been appointed Bishop of Gloucester.

The House of Commons has passed the Third Reading of the Trade Facilities and Loans Guarantee Bill.

THE STRAITS.

(Continued from previous page.)

neutral or becomes belligerent, regulations could be adopted in general interests for the passage of merchant ships.

TURKISH PROPOSALS.

Basing their argument on these considerations the Turkish delegation have urged the following as the basis of the regime Turkey desires to see applied to the Strits:—

1st. A guarantee assuring against all surprise attacks from land and sea on the security of the Straits, of Constantinople, and of the Sea of Marmara.

2nd. Limitation of naval forces before entering the Black Sea in such a way as not to constitute any peril, to the zone between the two Straits, and in the Black Sea.

3rd. Such forces could be composed of light vessels employed for the protection of international commerce.

4th. Prohibition against maintenance of war-ships in the Black Sea.

5th. Freedom of passage in times of peace and war to all Merchant Ships.

In case Turkey finds herself at war, she should content herself with the indispensable technical control, reserving the right to make a search of the vessel. The Turkish delegation drew attention to certain points particularly injurious to Turkey herself. In adapting themselves to the point of view of the Allied Powers, the first thing they would insist upon is that the Sea of Marmora should be excluded from the term "the Straits," because defensive preparations made on the shores of this Sea, though quite without any bearing on the freedom of passage, are yet necessary for the defence of Anatolia and Thrace. The second is that the railway line being an important means of connection between Anatolia and Thrace and Constantinople possessing a garrison, it is useless to have a demilitarised zone around Bosphorus. It is sufficient if it is laid down that there should be no fortifications on both the shores The third thing is that as, it is declared in the Allied project, in the demilitarised zones movements of troops should not be made. But instead, such movements should be made for the zones in question, between them connect the two parts of the country The fourth is that in order to be in a position to defend by a fleet the shores of Marmora, Turkey is under necessity to maintain at Constantinople and in the Straits, arsenals and other maritime installations. The fifth is that the limits of the demilitarised zones are unnecessarily extended. The sixth is that the Turkish sovereignty over Embros, Tenedos, and Sumathrace should be recognized and Lemnos declared autonomous. The seventh is that a minimum means of defence should be assured to the Gallipoli peninsula in order to protect it against a surprise attack. After this Ismet Pasha spoke against the project put forward by M. Chicherine, declaring that Russia did not support the view of the closing of the Straits to warships and the establishment of a party-wall destined to assure the peace of the Near East. He further asked that Turkey should be allowed to guard the Straits exclusively, and the right to maintain warships.

RUSSIAN OBJECJIONS.

The Russian delegation invoked the example of the Panama canal which was fortified and was not subject to international control, and also of the Suez Canal, whose international commission though provided for in the statute has never been realised. Chicherine disputed the inter-allied idea that war-ships should go everywhere in the wake of merchant ships, and said that the inter-allied project aimed at weakening Russia.

Lord Curzon said that he appreciated the conciliatory attitude of Ismet Pasha, who had accepted many of the points figuring in the Allied project, and asked that he should be allowed to consult before replying to the objections formulated by the Turkish delegation.

AGREEMENT LIKELY TO BE REACHED.

ISMET AS DIPLOMAT AND STRATEGIST.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 9, 3.40 p.m.

In the evening's sitting Lord Curzon again eulogised the conciliatory spirit shown by Ismet Pasha, and said that he was pleased to see that the Turkish delegation accepts the principle of complete freedom of navigation, of demilitarisation, and of control by international commission, allowing one to hope that an accord on the important question of the Straits would be established in a few days. The British delegate admitted, in the name of the Allies, the importance of the objections raised by the Turkish delegation on the security of Thrace and the Capital, as well as on the limitation of naval forces in the Black Sea. These questions as well as others relating thereto will be submitted to the examination of experts.

TURKEY'S RIGHT OF MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

From now on the Allies recognise the right of free passage for Turkish troops through the demilitarised zone. As to the island of Lemnos, which will be demilitarised, the Powers, having recognised the sovereignty of Greece over it, believe that it would serve no useful purpose to demand autonomy for it.

As regards prohibition of warships in the Black Sea, as the experts were to study the limitation of naval forces working in that Sea, the proposition has been withdrawn. The Allies have demanded the giving up of the lands where the marines and soldiers who fell in the Dardanelles were buried. In making the demand, it was no question of sovereignty but simply of the right of propriety, and the example of England, was cited who had done the same to France, remarked Lord Curzon—in the case of the tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena.

CHICHERINE MAKES RESERVATIONS.

Viscount Hayashi and Mr. Child expressed their hopes for the success of the negotiations, Messieurs Chicherine and Rakowsky having again tabled reservations, declared their desire to study the propositions suggested, and the manner in which the measures facing them will be applied.

ARE RUSSIANS UNDER DELUSION?

M. Barrere replied that the Allied experts had equally at their disposal all the information they desired. In declaring that an agreement existed between themselves and the Turkish delegation, the Russians did not at all conceal a certain kind of deception, following the Turkish attitude on the question of the Straits.

CURZON'S MANOEUVRES.

The deception experienced by the Soviets delegation explains the special friendliness shown to Ismet Pasha by Lord Curzon, whose aim it is to separate the Turks from the Russians. The success of this manoeuvre which I have already pointed out, might be able to influence the Turkish situation, above all, if the Conference does not succeed in spoiling the show.

ISMET AS DIPLOMAT.

If Ismet Pasha in defending the rights of Turkey from the nationalist point of view, succeeds at the same time in maintaining intact amicable relations with Russia, he will thereby proclaim himself as great a diplomat as he is a great military leader.

AWAITING THE HOUR OF REVENGE!

GREEK C IN-C.'S BLUSTER.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 9, 3.45 p.m.

In an interview granted on the 7th instant to the representative of the "Daily Express," General Pangalos, commander-in-chief of the Greek Army, declared that since the Lausanne Conference took a serious turn he had anticipated the possibility of receiving once more the moral support of England. If a rupture of the negotiations takes place in the next few days, Greece was ready to fall on Turkey immediately. His men were waiting with impatience the advent of the hour of revenge, and he felt confident they would beat the Turks.

DIFFICULTIES OVER MOSUL AND THE CAPITULATIONS

BARTER OF PETROL AGAINST COKE.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 8, 3-20 p.m.

The position is that in the additional discussion on the project of administering the Straits, the Allies do not demand military occupation as a guarantee for free passage, but simply propose nomination of an International Commission of Control, whose presidency will naturally go to Turkey, and in which, in addition to the convening Powers, Japan, the United States of America and the riveran states on the Black Sea will take part. It, however, appears to have led to a certain degree of stiffness. It should not allow one to be influenced by the atmosphere of optimism which the Entente Press is seeking to propagate with a view, in the event of a deadlock, to throw the responsibility for a rupture on the so-called intransigeance of Turkey. The question of the Straits having a European character with divergent interests, could not be settled advantageously by a single Power without making concessions to the others in order to avoid a breach in the Allied front. It is probable that they will endeavour to reach a compromise acceptable to Turkey. The real difficulties rest on the questions regarding Mosul and the Capitulations. The meeting of the Premiers in London for the preparation of the Bruselles Conference on the Reparations will not fail to influence the discussions at Lausanne. M. Poincare appears to be absorbed by the future conference from the deliberations of which he expects, perhaps an international loan enabling him to alleviate the French budget deficit, or a French occupation of the Ruhr district. If the bartering of Mosul petroleum against Ruhr coke is consummated and they succeed in satisfying America by assuring her a desirable portion in the deal,, England will see the situation strengthened and will gain general support on the question of the regulation of the Asiatic frontier of Turkey. It is the interest of England to see that no rupture takes place in the Conference on a question on which she will find herself isolated. If an accord is arrived at in London on the reparations and the Turkish Inter-Allied debt it will knock against British intransigeance on the question of Mosul. In the contrary case, Marquess Curzon will try, as he has already done, to settle the question outside the Conference. The Sub-Committee on the Capitulations has heard the representatives of Neutral countries, like Belgium, Spain, Norway, Holland and Sweden, which had expressed a desire to see the clauses of the future treaty replacing the capitulatory regime, taking stock of the security and interests relating thereto. The Turks declare their willingness to examine in a conciliatory spirit all suggestions put forward, on the sole condition that they conformed to international private and public law.

The general opinion on the discussion in the Sub-Committee is that they could reach an agreement on the personal status of foreigners settled in Turkey. I find optimism in this case premature and think that it is better to await the result of the meeting of the Prime Ministers than to foretell future events.

Signor Mussolini arrived this evening and spends the night in Lausanne. He had a prolonged interview with Lord Curzon, which also proves the intimate relations between the Conference on the Near East and the meeting in London.

GREEKS OF C ONSTANTINOPLE

TURKS DEMAND THEIR EVACUATION

LAUSANNE, Dec. 8, 8-15 p.m.

The question of the exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey appears to have reached an *impasse*. The Allies, supporting the Greek delegation, desire to exclude from the operation of the terms, the Greeks of Constantinople, maintaining that it is impossible to establish citizens exercising liberal professions in the place of the Musalman agriculturists of Greece, that to force the Greeks to quit Constantinople would be tantamount to condemning them to ruin, and also to deal a serious blow to the economic situation of the Turkish Capital. The Turks, on the other hand, assert that the Greeks of Constantinople have gone on boasting for the last four years that they were Hellenes, and had participated under the direction of their Patriarchate in the hostilities against Turkey, that the presence of this element in the population will constitute an object of discord rendering good neighbourliness between the two countries impossible, and that the Turks could not in any case accept different regimes for different provinces of the sort, implied by the proposal. If the principle of exchange is once accepted, it should be applied indifferently to all, from one end to the other of the country.

STRAITS.

DISCUSSION IN FIRST COMMISSION'S MEETING.

DELHI, Dec. 10.

At yesterday's sitting of the First Commission of the Lausanne Conference which further considered the question of the freedom of the Straits, Ismet Pasha declared no other Power at the Conference was deprived of the right of defending its capital. The occupation of the Straits would give great advantage to belligerents of the Mediterranean or the Black Sea Powers which got there first, so that their demilitarization would mean temptation which could be avoided only by their being fortified. Turkey was entirely in agreement with the Allied proposals as regard the freedom of passage for merchant ships. But the Turkish delegate made the following suggestions. First there should be a guarantee which would secure the Straits and the Sea of Marmora against any surprise by land or sea. Secondly there ought to be limitation of naval forces entering the Black Sea which would prevent these forces from being in danger to the riparian territories. The forces should consist of light ships for the protection of international commerce.

ISMET PASHA'S OBSERVATIONS.

Ismet Pasha added seven observations on the Allied proposals. First, the Sea of Marmora should not be included in the expression "Straits" when demilitarization was in question. Secondly, as the railway was an important means of communication between Anatolia and Thrace the Bosphorus should not be demilitarized. Thirdly the movement of troops should be permitted in the demilitarized zones, as these zones form a part of the system of communications. Fourthly, in order to defend the Sea of Marmora by means of a fleet, Turkey needed arsenals and other naval installations at Constantinople and in the regions of the Straits. Fifthly, the demilitarized zones proposed were too wide. Sixthly, of the four Islands outside the entrance of the Dardanelles Samothrace, Tenedos and Imbros should be under Turkish sovereignty and Lemnos should be autonomous. Seventhly, the minimum means of defence should be allowed for the Gallipoli Peninsula to protect it against any surprise attack.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

In the afternoon Lord Curzon, having expressed his pleasure at the acceptance by Turks of the principal of the demilitarized zones, of a free passage for merchantships in peace and war and of an international commission for regulation of traffic, replied to Ismet Pasha's seven points. He proposed that the points one, five and seven should be referred to a friendly conversation between Turkish and Allied experts. With regard to point two he thought the demilitarized zones of the Bosphorus should be retained, but it might be possible to make certain limitations in case of Constantinople. Discussion of point four should be reserved until the naval and military clauses of the Treaty came up. As for point six there was general disposition to agree that the four islands should be demilitarized, but the Allies were unable to agree that the sovereignty of Lemnos and Samothrace should be called in question and as regards Tenedos and Imbros discussion had been deferred. In regard to the Allied cemeteries as defined in article 215 of the Treaty of Sevres (?) and not sovereignty was intended.

The newspaper correspondents agree in stating that the conference made good progress yesterday.—(B. O. W.).

TEMPORAL POWERS OF SULTAN

LONDON, Dec. 8.

It is reliably stated that the latest news from Turkey shows that less than half of the National Assembly at Angora voted for the resolutions of November 1st abolishing temporal powers of the Sultan as the Khalifa. The resolution was strongly opposed by several groups of the Assembly and the Department of Religious Affairs. Only 148 out of 350 members of the Assembly voted for the new Khalifa on November 19th despite every effort of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and only 162 members attended "Fatwa" justifying the resolutions of November 1st, which was approved by a mere show of hands. Its validity is doubtful, for it was promulgated by Khoja Vebbi Effendi, official of the Angora Government, whose authority is not such as will be accepted without question by the Islamic world. With this exception no reputable Moslem theologian in the Near East has publicly approved of the action of the Angora Government.—Reuter.

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PROVINCIAL FINANCE

NO HOPE OF EARLY. READJUSTMENT

S. OF S. SAYS "DITTO" TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The following despatches between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, have been published anent the financial conference which was held at Simla last April, to consider the problem of Provincial Finance. In the course of their long despatch, dated, Simla 13th July, the Government of India state:—

Every province, with the exception of Bengal and Burma, is at present working on a deficit, that steps have been taken by the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and, to a certain extent, by Bihar and Orissa and Assam to raise additional revenue by increases of taxation, but that in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces no additional taxation has yet been imposed.

Not only are the majority of the provinces at present working on a deficit but they also contemplate very considerable capital expenditure to be financed from loan funds.

The Government of Madras propose to undertake remunerative capital projects (mainly irrigation) in the next five years, involving a capital expenditure of about Rs. 4 crores; they have also in contemplation expenditure amounting approximately to Rs. 4 crores for unremunerative capital projects chiefly in connection with buildings and roads; and they further anticipate that the local bodies in the Presidency will require for their own purposes loans aggregating Rs. 7½ crores. The total amount of loans which they themselves require or for the financing of which they will be responsible is approximately Rs. 15 crores in the next five years.

The Government of Bombay have a programme of capital expenditure on the Sukkur Barrage and protective irrigation works which would require a provision of about Rs. 14 crores within the next five years, they also anticipate that they will require in connection with the Bombay Development Scheme, loans to local bodies, etc. (according to present information) about Rs. 25 crores in the next five years.

LOANS RAISED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Government of Bengal took a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from the central Government last year and propose to take another loan of Rs. 50 lakhs in the current year on account of dredgers which have already been ordered through the High Commissioner. In their future capital expenditure they consider the most urgent item to be the Howrah Bridge, the total cost of which is put at not less than Rs. 3½ crores. Towards this project the Calcutta Corporation and other local bodies will be required to contribute, but a loan has to be raised initially by the Bengal Government. They are also considering the question whether the Grand Trunk Canal Scheme which is estimated to cost about Rs. 3½ crores will be remunerative. If it is not remunerative, the project will be dropped. The local Government also wish to take loans for general schemes of development amounting to about Rs. 4 crores. They put their minimum requirements for the next five years at Rs. 7½ crores, viz., Rs. 3½ crores for the Howrah Bridge and about Rs. 4 crores for general provincial schemes, but their maximum requirements, might involve an additional Rs. 2 crores for general provincial schemes and Rs. 3½ crores for the Grand Trunk Canal Scheme if it can be worked on a remunerative basis.

The United Provinces Government have already raised a loan of Rs. 4 crores, and in the current year they are drawing upon their balances to the extent of Rs. 1.93 lakhs. They contemplate that they will require no further loan until 1923, but that within the next five years they will have to raise further loans amounting to Rs. 10 crores for the purpose of financing irrigation schemes and schemes for the improvement of communications and sanitation, for capital outlay on the development of forests and for large building programmes, the average annual requirements from 1923 onwards being put at Rs. 2 crores.

The Punjab Government have under contemplation large schemes—mainly irrigation and hydro-electric projects—involving a total expenditure of about Rs. 47 crores in the next 20 years, the average annual amount required from loans being put at about Rs. 3 crores *per annum* during the next five years. These schemes include the Sutlej Valley Irrigation Project and the Sutlej River Hydro-Electric Scheme.

The Governments of Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam have no schemes of sufficient magnitude to be taken into consideration in this connection, while Burma is still in a position to finance its immediate capital requirements from the balance of rice profits. The total requirements of the provinces for capital projects within the next five years may, therefore, be put at approximately Rs. 18 crores *per annum*.

NO ABOLITION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION IN NEAR FUTURE.

It is obvious from the above review of the financial position and financial requirements of the provinces that action must speedily be taken to improve their financial position if they are to carry on their administration on the present scale and to undertake any of the improvements and schemes which they have in view. We recognize that the gradual reduction and final abolition of the provincial contributions would materially improve the financial position of most provinces. Our honourable colleague Sir Malcolm Hailey impressed, however, upon the provincial representatives that, while we recognized the seriousness of the financial position of most provinces, it would be impracticable for us to give them any relief in the near future from this source. We think, indeed, that the provinces are now fully seized of the difficulties of our own position and of the fact, that, in spite of large increases in taxation imposed in our last two budgets and of the economics in expenditure already effected and, we may hope, likely to result from the appointment of Lord Inchcape's Committee, equilibrium between revenue and expenditure in the central budget is not yet attained, and that, until that position has been reached, a reduction of the provincial contributions cannot be looked for. As we have already stated, several provincial Governments have taken steps to enhance the rates and taxes which have been assigned to the provinces and we consider it of the utmost importance that the remaining provinces, in so far as their deficits will not be covered by the further economies which we understand they are contemplating, should follow suit without delay, for, as your Lordship has pointed out in your telegram of the 28th March 1922; the financing of provincial deficits by advances from the central Government is at the best a most unsatisfactory expedient.

PROVINCIAL GOVTS. WARNED AGAINST LOAN RAISING.

As regards the provincial programmes of capital expenditure it is clear that an attempt to carry these through in full will place an unduly heavy strain upon the borrowing resources of the country as a whole; and the provincial representatives were warned that all-India interests might necessitate the postponement of many of the schemes for expenditure debitable to loan funds which provincial Governments desire to take in hand. We need hardly say that we shall give this aspect of the situation very careful attention when exercising our powers under the borrowing rules.

With a full knowledge of the financial difficulties and of the steps taken to remove them both in the central Government and in each province, the conference proceeded to discuss the situation. Among the first subjects for consideration were certain proposals of the Government of Bombay for a revision of the allocation of revenues between the central Government and the provinces which was fixed by the Devolution Rules on the basis of the recommendations contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and the report of the Financial Relations Committee. In a letter addressed to the Government of India before the conference took place, the local Government pressed for a complete revision of the settlement, to be undertaken after full consultation with the representatives of the provinces. Pending this revision, which the local Government recognised would take time to complete, the Government of Bombay asked for temporary relief by the concession to themselves of one-third of the amount by which the income-tax collected by the central Government in each year exceeded the standard figure of 1920-21. When the conference assembled, the Bombay representatives put forward a suggestion that a system of divided heads might again be considered, and proposed that the local Government should in future receive half the amount collected as income-tax in the Presidency and should ceded to the central Government in return one-half of its receipts of land revenue.

OPPOSITION TO SYSTEM OF DIVIDED HEADS.

The representatives of all the other provinces strongly opposed the entertainment of any idea of reversion to a system of divided heads. We completely identify ourselves with this opposition. The abolition of divided heads was emphasised as a most important feature of the reforms proposals in paragraphs 109 and 200—203 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, and was accepted as such without further discussion by all authorities concerned. A clear division of revenues between the central and local Governments was the basis of the whole scheme of reforms, and we consider it axiomatic that, unless such a division is made and entirely separate revenue resources are secured to each Government, there can be no provincial autonomy in any sense of the term.

We are in entire agreement with the view expressed by the provincial representatives that no question of altering in any way the present financial settlement should be considered except by an impartial committee and after full discussion with each of the provinces. We further agree with the representatives of all provinces, except Bombay and Bengal, that the present settlement should be retained intact. We adhere to the view expressed in our first Reforms despatch that it is essential that the financial arrangements between the central and provincial Governments should be free from ambiguity, and we are of opinion that it would be most disastrous to hold out hopes to the provinces of the possibility of the present financial settlement being disturbed— at all events until the provincial contributions have been abolished. Any such hope would have the effect of encouraging the provincial Legislative Councils to sanction new expenditure without undertaking the liability of raising the necessary revenues. Without financial responsibility there can be no responsible Government. We would renew the undertaking, given in the despatch of Lord Chelmsford's Government No. 296, dated the 24th June 1920, that we would work our financial policy towards reducing, and ultimately abolishing, the existing financial contributions, but, as stated in that despatch, we can give no undertaking as to the definite period within which the contributions will be abolished or as to the pace of reduction. You are aware of our present financial position, of the heavy additions we have made to the rates of taxation from which our central revenues are derived and of the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee to effect the utmost possible reduction in expenditure. As our uncovered deficit amounts to about Rs. 10 crores and provincial contributions to another Rs. 9¼ crores, it is obvious that, unless a marked revival in trade results in the narrowing of the present gap between revenue and expenditure, very considerable trenchment will have to be effected or substantial additional taxation imposed before the provincial contributions can be abolished.

Neither can we accept the proposal of the Government of Bombay for a temporary increase of the resources of the local Government by the assignment to it of one-third of the growth of revenue from income-tax. We adhere unreservedly to the views as to this source of revenue which were expressed by Lord Chelmsford's Government in paragraph 7 of their despatch No. 296, dated the 24th June 1920. Moreover, any reduction of the amount of growing revenues at the disposal of the central Government must re-act upon the provinces generally: and the proposal to make such a reduction, even as a temporary measure, without full consideration of the views of other provinces, is open to the objection set forth in paragraph 9 of this despatch. We therefore recommend that this proposal also should be rejected.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY.

The Secretary of State, in his reply dated 9th November, observes:—

I share to the full the regret which your Government and the Local Governments must feel that the expectations held when the financial settlement was drawn up have been disappointed. It was then hoped that the increased resources placed at the disposal of the provinces as a result of that settlement would assist them in financing large schemes of economic and social development, for which the need is generally recognised. In spite of the non-fulfilment of these hopes, it still remains true that the settlement laid down as the result of the Financial Relations Committee's Report has placed at the disposal of Local Governments considerable sums which would not have accrued to them under the pre-existing arrangements; but so far from being available for meeting new demands, the money, for reasons in the main beyond the control of the authorities, has had to be largely devoted to financing the increased cost of administration, due primarily, to the general rise in prices, from which India is suffering in common with other countries of the world.

There has, in these circumstances, perhaps not unnaturally, been a tendency in some quarters to assume that the obvious remedy is the immediate remission or reduction of provincial contributions. But such a measure would do nothing towards increasing the aggregate of the resources available for meeting Central and Provincial expenditure, and so long as the balancing of the Central budget has not been achieved, its only effect would be to transfer responsibility for a further deficiency of revenue to the Central Government. The imposition in the Central Government's budgets of 1921-22 and 1922-23 of additional taxation estimated to produce 23 crores of additional resources (apart from the yield from increased Railway and Postal charges), leaves a gap which is estimated in paragraph 10 of your Despatch at about 10 crores between the Government of India's revenue and expenditure; and the increase of this deficiency by a general reduction of the provincial contributions would not only be highly prejudicial to the interests of your Government, but would also affect the credit of India as a whole to the detriment of the Provincial Governments. While no relief is, in present circumstances, possible for the provinces from this direction, and no pledge can be given as to the period in which reduction or remission will be practicable, I fully endorse your proposal to renew formally the undertaking that you will shape your financial policy towards the reduction and ultimate extinction of the contributions.

It is, of course, impracticable to make a change in the settlement contained in the Devolution Rules approved by Parliament for the purpose of redistributing the resources of the provinces between themselves I am, therefore, forced to the conclusion in paragraph 10 of your Despatch, that the present system as laid down in the Devolution Rules should be maintained. The sole alteration hitherto made, viz., that in favour of Bengal, was as you are aware, only decided on in view of the special recommendation on behalf of that province made by the Joint Select Committee in their Report to parliament on the Devolution Rules before their adoption. For the reasons which I have stated above, I am also unable to accept the proposals put forward by the Government of Bombay for the modification of the existing settlement.

If the financial stability of the provinces is not to be undermined, with ultimate jeopardy to the Government of India itself, it is impossible to contemplate the continuance of a series of provincial deficits financed by borrowing either direct from the public or from the Central Government. Equilibrium can only be achieved by reduction of expenditure and the adoption of measures which will lead to an increase of revenue.

I note that action has already been taken in some provinces in both these directions. Others doubtless appreciate the necessity for taking similar step without delay. In this connection all provinces which have not yet done so might with advantage consider forthwith whether they would not be well advised to follow the example of the Central Government in appointing a Retrenchment Committee It is also not clear whether sufficient attention has been given to the exploration of all possible fresh resources of provincial revenue. The high position which Indian credit has in the past enjoyed was due to the careful management of Indian finances, and a rapid deterioration would be certain to follow if matters are allowed to drift. It is incumbent upon the Local Governments and their Legislatures to face the situation with courage and resource and with a fixed determination to accomplish the balancing of their budgets.

The considerations discussed above have also an important bearing on the capital programme of the Provincial Governments. I share your view that the financing in full of all the provincial programme of capital expenditure, together with your own heavy capital requirements, is likely at the best to place an unduly heavy strain on the loanable resources of India even when supplemented by borrowings in the United Kingdom. The danger of this is seriously increased if, in addition to borrowing for productive purposes, the provinces have to rely on loans for meeting expenditure which should properly be met from revenue. When the Provincial Legislatures realise that failure to secure Budget equilibrium cannot but handicap all schemes for social progress and for the development of provincial resources, I feel assured that they will support the Executive Government in the adoption of the necessary measures for remedying the existing position.

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING

THE COUNT WINS THE WINTER PLATE.

On Saturday saw the beginning of the Bombay racing season of 1922-23. A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled to witness the interesting events of the day, of which there were eight. A new enclosure of rupee one entrance fee and facilities to back rupees two-eight on a new totalizator that has been erected for the purpose is the innovation of the season. A large crowd assembled there and doubtless the new enclosure will be very popular with a certain class of people. This has been found necessary as the abolition of the bucket shops has deprived the humbler and poorer classes of people of the facilities of backing small stake on horses. This innovation will looked at any digerant people in different light.

It is unfortunate that the very first day of the season was marked by an accident which occurred in the 3rd division of the Baghdad Plate. No less than four horses fell, bringing their riders down. Nakib, the favourite, was unfortunate enough to be among them. It is reported that Purtoosingh sustained a broken collar-bone as a result of the accident. Bowley, Marland and Burn escaped with a shaking but did not take part in any further events.

Proceedings started with the 1st division of the Baghdad Plate, in which a field of thirteen participated. Alder and Khayum attracted most attention. The winner turned out in Babadur-ul-Mulk who won with considerable ease. Alder just managed to keep remunerative place.

The 2nd division of the same Plate was annexed by Triumph who had a large following. Pride of Basra was well backed but finished last. Grey Rosette finished second and Nicholas third, returning a dividend of Rs. 312.

The 3rd division of the same Plate saw a field of thirteen out. Nakib, Aeroplane, My Fancy and Wadi were well backed. As a result of the accident the winner turned out to be Sunflower, an outsider, who returned a dividend of 26—1.

Only seven competitors faced the starter in the Juvenile Handicap for 3 years old. Mr. Goculdass' bracket and Joy Girl carried the bulk of the tickets. Joy Girl, a good performer in Poona last season, just beat Footpedal after an exciting finish.

The Teheran Plate of 1 mile—a handicap event for Arab horses in the 2nd division, was the next event. Ishallah was installed hot favourite with Chieftain also well enquired after. Chieftain won a good race from Karam who put in a tremendous rush up the straight. Leopold placed third and Fareek fourth after running prominently throughout.

The Winter Plate of 6 furlongs, 41 yards —the biggest event of the day, was annexed by Mr. Goculdass' the Count who seems to have regained his lost form. He beat such good performers as Mist and Murmansk. Crushed Glass was well fancied but ran unplaced though he was prominent till the bend.

Fourteen candidates lined up for the Redcar Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 3rd division. Cracknel, Huon River and Woorali were all well fancied. A fine race saw Huon River the winner by a head from Lady Cleopatra. Cracknel, the favourite, did not get too good a passage and finished unplaced.

The Tulsi Plate of 5 furlongs, for Arab ponies—2nd division, brought the proceedings to a close. Public interest was centred on Baktavar who ran very well in Poona last season. He won easily from Nevermind and Centry who was set going too late. The timing for this race was quite good.

It is strange that the motor ambulance which is always in attendance during a race was not out to-day. It was not available when the accident occurred, only an ordinary motor car being on the scene. It is the first time that this precaution was neglected.

In spite of the failure the Entertainment Tax met with in Calcutta our legislators evidently expect a different result from this part of India. The Legislative Council, in effect, has just passed a bill to tax entertainments and the Turf Club has been one of the objectives aimed at. It will be the last season that the public will be able to enter the race-course at the present entrance fee. A tax of 50 per cent. will be charged on the gate-money in future. Everybody who goes to the races does not go for the sake of gambling. Racing in Bombay is about the only yearly event that gives some distraction to the public and even this will now be denied to many in future.

Details:—

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's BAHADUR-UL-MULK 9-3 Purtoosingh 1
Mr R Bomanjee's ROUMANIA 9-3 Fahad ... 2
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's ALDER 9-2 Morris ... 3
Messrs A A Ajam and H Noormahomed's KHAYUM 9-3 McPherson 4
Not run:—Abood, Baby Grand, Razeet and Mulberry.

Also ran:—Mage 9-10 Lambert, Coroner 9-3 Raymond, Worry 9-3 Bowley, Simon 9-2 Buckley, Yellow Silk 8-13 Herbert, Moon 8-13 Thompson, Leffy 8-13 Burn, Toonah 8-13 Donnelly, Last Call 8-3 F. Huxley.

The race:—They were sent away to a fairly good start. Bahadur-ul-Mulk was the first out, his closest attendants being Alder, Khayum, Roumania and Moon. Simon brought up the rear. At the 3rd furlong Khayum joined the leader and the two raced together till the bend. Here Bahadur-ul-Mulk left Khayum and went strong up the straight to win by 2½ lengths, Roumania came with a late rush in front of the stands and beat Alder for second place by a short head. 1 length separated 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 minute 26 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 77/8; Places Rs. 23/8, Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 14/8

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. , Places Rs. 11, Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 7/8.

Favourite:—Alder.

Winner trained by K. Rustom.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.
Mr A M S Mahomed's TRIUMPH 9-6 Burn 1
Mr M Goculdass' GREY ROSETTE 9-2 Lambert 2
Mr A R Obeyed's NICHOLAS 9-3 Ahmed Ali 3
Mr Mark's BLACK GUINEA 9-3 Raymond
Not run:—Margin, Ajeel, Fayruz and Hoomayun.

Also ran:—Sammy 9-3 Bowley, Master Malik 9-3 S. J. Meekings, Fahtak 9-2 Thompson, Songs of Araby 9-2 Hewitt, Sir Jamal 8-13 Ladoo, Fiddler 8-13 Morris, Raphael 8-13 Purtoosingh, Hilal 8-13 McPherson, Pride of Basra 8-3 Herbert.

The race:—As soon as they were released Grey Rosette shot out and took a clear lead from Pride of Basra, Master Malik and Fahtak. Triumph was lying handy on the rails. At the 3rd furlong Grey Rosette increased his lead and brought the field till the bend where he was joined by Triumph. As they raced up the straight Triumph drew out and cantered home an easy winner by 3½ lengths. Nicholas made a late rush in front of the stands and just succeeded in getting second place by a head. 1½ lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 minute 26 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 63 and Rs. 312.

Favourites:—Pride of Basra and Triumph.

Winner trained by J. K. Irani.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SUNFLOWER 9-3 Buckley 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' REFORM 8-13 Lambert ...
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's ZILZALAR 9-3 Morris 3
Mr D Nensey's MY FANCY 9-3 Donnelly ... 4
Not run:—Arabian Gold, Monitor, Champion, Rajkumar and Zaid.

Also ran:—Wadi 9-9 Bowley (fell), Nakib 9-3 Purtoosingh (fell), Aeroplane 8-13 Herbert, Mishaan 8-13 Thompson, Last Day 8-13 Burn (fell), Textile 8-13 Ahmed Ali, Gun Runner 8-13 Marland (fell), Kapurthala 8-6 Raymond.

The race:—The field got away on level terms. Aeroplane showed the way to Nakib, Wadi, Last Day and Reform. This order was unchanged till the turn where Nakib fell bringing Wadi, Gun Runner and Last Day down. In the confusion that resulted Sunflower went ahead and won a good race from Reform by 3/4 length. Zilzalar placed third 3/4 length behind Reform and My Fancy fourth a short head behind.

Time:—1 minute 27 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 260; Places Rs. 75, Rs. 99/8, and Rs. 47.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. , Places Rs. 40/8, Rs. 37 and Rs. 24.

Favourite:—Nakib.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance furlongs (straight).
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's JOY GIRL 8-5 Morris 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' FOOTPEDAL 8-7 A C Walker 2
Mr M Goculdass' NICETY 9-3 Lambert 3
Mr P G Singhanee's VOLTAGE 7-8 Donnelly 4
Also ran:—Reine d'Or 7-12 F. Huxley, Golden Gleam 7-6 S. J. Meekings, Lady Loo 7-0 E. S. Grace.

The race:—Footpedal and Voltage were seen to be leading from Nicety with Joy Girl on the rails. Lady Loo was last. This order was maintained till near home where Joy Girl joined Footpedal and after a very tight finish succeeded Joy Girl in gaining the verdict by a short head. ¼ length, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 minute.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28/8; Places Rs. 15/8, Rs. 19/8 and Rs.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18/8; Places Rs. 8, 15/8 and Rs. 19/8.

Favourite:—Footpedal.

Winner trained by Cassum Mohidin.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr M Goculdass' CHIEFTAIN 8-6 Lambert 1
Mr E H Mullah's KARAM 8-3 Raymond
Mr N E Patel's LEOPOLD 7-12 Sherwood
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's FAREEK 7 12 Thompson .....
Not run:—Ferry Boat, Pride of Iraq, and Sannayet.

Also ran:—Ishallah 9-0 Hewitt, Bahadorjung 9-0 Buckley Kitchener 8-12 McPherson, Waabil 8-6 Walker, California 8-4 Morris, Soonia 8-3 Donnelly, Brindise 8-1 S. J. Meekings, Ayr Laddie 7-7 E. S. Grace, Good Star 7-12 Herbert.

The race:—Bahadorjung was left, the rest of the field getting away together. Leopold settled down with the lead folliwed by Fareek, Ishallah, Waabil and Chieftain. At the 3rd furlong Fareek assumed command and brought the field along till the turn where Chieftain improved his position. Chieftain challenged in front of the second enclosure and won a fine race from Karam who came on the outside with a tremendous rush. Won by a neck, 1¼ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 minute 52 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38/8; Places Rs. 24/8, Rs. 84 and Rs. 75.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18/8; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 34/8, and Rs. 24/8.

Favourite:—Ishallah.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.
Mr M Goculdass' THE COUNT 8-0 A C Walker 1
Mr A M S Mahomed's MURMANSK 9-0 S J Meekings 2
Mr and Mrs C N Wadia's ULSTER LAD 8-6 Herbert 3
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's DAYSPRING 7-8 Donnelly 4
Not run:—Camberley.

Also ran:—Mist 9-7 Morris, Belvedere 8-12 F. Huxley, Crushed Glass 8-11 McPherson, Belle Voyageuse II 8-11 Thompson, Quite Dark 8-6 Hewitt, Blackwater 7-6 E. S. Grace, Starboard 7-5 Sherwood.

The race:—Mist took a flying start and led from Crushed Glass, Murmansk, Ulster Lad and The Count. Crushed Glass retired at the turn. Murmansk joined Mist and the two raced together for a little way up the straight. They were joined here by The Count and Ulster Lad. A fine finish ensued, The Count getting the better by a length. A head between 2nd and 3rd. Mist was deprived of 4th place by Dayspring who finished 3/4 of length behind Ulster Lad.

Time:—1 minute 15 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 55/8; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 17 and Rs. 24.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 10/8, Rs. 9/8, and Rs. 12/8.

Favourite:—Murmansk.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr Kelso's HUON RIVER 8-8 McPherson 1
Mr S N Mahomed's LADY CLEOPATRA 9-1 F Huxley 2
Mr P G Singhanee's RAKINGS 8-8 Morris 3
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's WOORALI 8-8 A C Walker 4
Not run:—Dialect, Miss Goodenough, First Grade and Overseas.

Also ran:—Cracknel 9-1 Lambert, Roi Grison 9-4 Donnelly, Millmount 9-1 S J Meekings, Lomo 9-1 Grace, Carton Pierre 8-8 Thompson, Cherry Girl 7-13 Roberts, Elsewise 7-13 Hewitt, Quiver 7-13 Sherwood, Kintail 7-13 Herbert, Discarded 6-8 Dhondy.

The race:—Millmount was left and took no part in the race. Elsewise led the field. Woorali, Huon River, Lady Cleopatra and Rakings were very prominent. At the bend Elsewise shot her bolt Huon River and Lady Cleopatra entered the straight locked together with Rakings very close up. Cracknel was fifth on the rails but could not get an opening. Huon just managed to get first honours by a head, a neck, between 2nd and 3rd, ½ length 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 minute 41 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48; Places Rs. 20/8, Rs. 56/8, and Rs. 29.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. , Places Rs. 9, Rs. 27, and Rs. 20.

Favourite:—Cracknel.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).
Mr M Goculdass' BAKTAVAR 8-0 Lambert 1
Mr A S Fezi's NEVERMIND 9-0 S J Meekings 2
Mr Mark's CENTRY 8-3 Raymond 3
Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffi's CUMMER 8-5 Herbert 4
Not run:—Grey Renard and Karam.

Also ran:—Arvil 8-12 Hewitt, March Along 8-6 Morris, Arthur 8-5 McPherson, All Clear 7-7 F Huxley, Firjah 7-5 Donnelly, Honeysuckle 7-2 Sherwood.

The race:—A good start saw Baktavar ahead of Nevermind, March Along, Cummer and Centry. Arvil was lying in the rear. Baktavar kept his lead to win by 1 length from Nevermind. Centry came too late and had to rest content with 3rd placed 3/4 length in front of Cummer.

Time:—1 minute 8 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. , Places Rs. 7/8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 10.

Favourite:—Baktavar.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Details:—

THE THEATRE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr Galstaun's MORE TROUBLE 9-0 Townsend .....
Mr Ghoees' ONE TOO MUCH 8-2 Bullock ...
Mr Colah's STRANGE LIKENESS 8-10 Ritchie 3
Mr Davison's P P C 8-7 Dobie .....
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 32½; Places Rs 21, Rs. 44 and Rs. 22.

THE THEATRE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 3/4 miles
Mr Taylor's THE BRAT 7-12 (car 8-0) Sleigh 1*
Mr Lauder's ASHBEDE 7-12 Siely 1*
*Dead heat.
Mr Hughes' JOLLY FRIAR 8-12 Waljer ... 3
Mr Gujadhar's MAHARANI 8-11 Baker 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 25 and Rs. 143½; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 46 and Rs. 14½.

THE BENTINCK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Ali's DOUBLE WIN 8-11 Northmore ... 1
Capt Sanford's LUANA 8-3 Reynolds 2
Major Molony's SHRUHEEN 8-8 Baker ... 3
Capt Gamble's BRONY 8-6 Orien 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 48; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 20 and Rs. 40.

THE CORNWALLIS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Thaddeus' GOLD GAINER 9-9 Ruiz ... 1
Mr Jesiram's QUARRYMAN 9-10 Huxley ... 2
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's FRETWORK 8-7 Ritchie 3
Mr Jesiram's WHISPERING 7-7 Townsend 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 32½; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12½.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr Galstaun's SOLO BRIDGE 7-11 Townsend 1
Mr Thaddeus' THE DEVIL 8-7 Ruiz 2
Mr Jesiram's NOT MUCH 9-7 Huxley 3
Mr Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE 9-7 Dobie 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11½ and Rs. 15.

THE BENTICK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Main's STAPLES 9-0 Hutchins ... 1
Mr. Dee's SIMPLE SIMON 8-13 Barnet 2
Mr. Coningham CATLING 7-12 Clarke 3
Mr. Fessivam's RAGA 8-5 Townsend 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 63-2; Places Rs. 17½, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17½.

THE BENTICKS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Sontar's SHAPELY 9-0 Dobie 1
Mr. Thadeus' GENTLE SAXON 8-8 Ruiz 2
Mr. Dee's LUSSKER 8-13 Barnet 3
Mr. Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE 8-7 Northmore 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 95; Places Rs. 37, Rs. 74½ and Rs. 27.

THE THEATRE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr. McLaren's DEVAS VALE 8-7 Dobie 1
Mr. White's LEADING GIRL 8-6 Ritchie 2
Mr. Gaulstaun's TANYUM 9-0 Townsend 3
Mr. Dee's GUILESS 8-13 Barnet 4
Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 18½ and Rs. 19.

RAWALPINDI RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 9.

THE AUTEUIL HURDLE PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles over 7 flights.
Mr H N Weber's FOXTOR, 9-0, Lyons 1
Messrs W Deans Freeman and A M Fawcett's REPARTEE, 11-10, A M Fawcett ... 2
Capt R George's JOU JOU, 9-7, Maj Runnie 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 9; Places Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8.

THE MURREE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Capt J J Plunkett's BORDER PRINCESS, 7-2, Hoyt 1
Mr J R Hobday's MOOI, 10-12, Alford 2
Mr Surrey's SWEET ISABEL, 7-0, Saye ... 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 7.

THE WARWICKSHIRE STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2 miles.
Capt Cox's MR. JINKS, 10-10, Capt Leagh 1
Lieut-Col Keran's THE BARON, 10-10, Owner 2
Mr P J Burt's JASPER, 11-10, A M Fawcett 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 38; Places Rs. 23 and Rs. 35.

THE BAQUBAH PLATE.—Distance Prince of Wales Course about 6 furlongs.
Maj J A Turnbull's AXIS, 7-13, Hoyt ... 1
Mr Surrey's AUDITOR, 8-6, Capt Bernard 2
Mr J Wilson's SPORTS BOY II, 8-6, Jerrar 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 11; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 6.

THE NORTHERN PLATE.—Distance Prince of Wales Course about 6 furlongs.
Messrs W Deane Freeman and A M Fawcett's CIDER. 7-6, Hoyt 1
Mr C Quinn Young's GINGER MICK, 9-1, Maj Guild 2
Mr W Turner's LEGACY, 7-7, Jaffir 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 7.

MADRAS RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

THE ESHER HURDLE RACE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Grant's NEWHALL, 9-9, Capt. Bott 1
Capt. H. Misa's LEDDISTON, 10-10, Capt. Misa 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's PRECCIEUSE, 9-12, Fozard 3
Mrs. J. F. Logan's MISS UNDERSTOOD 9-0, Syed Ebrahim 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 102, places Rs. 20, and Rs 16.

THE BAKER ELYSIUM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Ebrahim's ORNATE, 9-1, Amen 1
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's SHAHIN, 9-1, Meekings 2
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's DEFENDER, 9-10, Mujeed 3
Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's JODHA, 7-13, McQuade 4
THE SOUUTHERN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maharajah of Mysore's MISS TWISTUM 8-2, Meekings 1
Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait's SCINDIA, 8-9, McQuade 2
H. E. Lady Willingdon's CORNFLOWER 8-5, White 3
Mrs. J. F. Logan's WEE PAM, 7-6, Bona 4
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 50, places Rs. 25, and Rs. 50.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mrs. E. Conran Smith's SOFT NOTE, 8-12, Orchard 1
Maharajah of Mysore's FINE STROKE, 7-12, Lightwood 2
H. E. Lady Willingdon's POOR ANNA, 8-0, White 3
Mr. E. C. Kamshaw's FLORELLA, 8-0, Meekings 4
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 78, places Rs. 37 and Rs. 49.

THE EMPIRE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Haji Ismail Sait's QUANTITY, 9-7, Reilly 1
Mr. J. Cromwell's REUTER, 7-11, H. McQuade 2
Mr. J. Cromwell's CORINDA, 10-3, Bland 3
Mr. M. Ahmed's HOOJAZ, 8-9, Mujeed 4
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 38, places Rs. 38, Rs. 33 and Rs. 32.

THE TRAINERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Major K. O. Goldie's LOW FORSE, 7-12, Fozard 1
Maharajah of Mysore's DREAMLAND, 8-0, Northwood 2
H. E. Duke's VLAMERTINGHE, 9-7, Orchard 3
Mr. F. Mahomed's LADY CHANGEFUL 8-7, Reilly 4
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 2,990, places Rs. 122, Rs. 62 and Rs. 37.
THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Mr. Goolaru Hoosein Essaji's SHAHZADA, 1-10, Aldridge 1
Mr. D. D. Ghista's SPECIAL, 9-5, Ameen 2
Mr. Esmail Iashum's NAPOLEON, 9-6, Reilly 3
Mr. V. A. M. Swamy's LINK LEADER 8-13, Baboo 4
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 26, places Rs. 15 and Rs. 14.

"FALSE ECONOMICS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to the editorial which appeared in your issue of to-day's date headed "False Economics" and which contains several statements that are incorrect and likely to mislead your readers?

The writer implies that the economic rent of a room which cost Rs. 1,000 to construct would be Rs. 65 to 70 and that the rent proposed to be charged for the Worli chawls is one hundred per cent in excess of the economic rent. He adds: "The costs which the chawl rent is reqired to make good are not the fair costs of the tenement which by the way could be reduced much below the assumed standard of Rs. 1,000 per room but the costs of the entire scheme of the Bombay Development."

The writer gives no reasons whatever for his sweeping assertion that the costs could be reduced to below 1,000 rupees per room but it can be stated definitely that no private organisation could build at anything approaching Rs. 1,000, as a few enquiries amongst builders and contractors would show.

The further statement that "the costs which the chawl rent is required to make good are.....the costs of the entire scheme of Bombay Development" is untrue. The following figures show clearly how the rent of Rs. 14 is arrived at. The actual cost of the Worli chawls is taken at Rs. 1,200 per room, the cost of those already erected. Rs. 1,000 is the figure to which it is hoped to reduce the cost of construction of other chawls to be erected on this site.

163 chawls at Worli at Rs. 1,200 per tenement.
Land 81 acres at Rs. 18 per square yard Rs. 39,21,000.
Chawl construction 13,040 rooms at 1200 each. Rs. 156, 48,000.
Roads, drainage, water supply etc. Rs. 23,06,650.
7½ per cent. on (2) and (3) for establishments etc. Rs. 13,46,598.
Total. 232,22,248.
Add interest during construction at 7½ per cent per annum on gross outlay of Rs. 232,22,248 for 1 year (period of construction taken at 2 years.) Rs. 16.25,557
Total capital cost Rs. 248,47,805.
Interest at 6 per cent on total capital cost of Rs. 248.47,805, Rs. 14,90,868.
Sinking fund at 0.35 per cent on the cost of the buildings (Rs. 156,48,000), Rs. 54,768.
Yearly charges Rs. 15,45,636.
Net monthly rent to cover cost 15,45,636/12 Rs. 1,28,803.
Net monthly rent per tenement 1,28,803/13,040 Rs. 9.88
Add fixed charges Rs. 2 per mensem for repairs maintenance etc. Rs. 2/11.88.
Allowing 16 per cent of gross rent for variable charges including municipal taxes, Water rate and etc., economic rent 11.88 x 100/84. Rs. 14.14.

It is obvious from these figures that to say that the "costs of the entire scheme of Bombay Development" are required to be made good by the chawls is absurd. Yours etc

J. F. GENNINGS.
Director of Information.

December 9.

REPORTED MIRACLE AT GOA

BLIND MAN RECOVERS SIGHT.

From a Correspondent.

NOVA GOVA, Dec. 9.

Daniel Bethkar, a Protestant from Bilaspur, blind for 19 years, says he recovered sight on the 6th while kissing Saint Francis' feet.

There ares no crowds now, and no Pathans about. The Catholic Conference Pilgrims' Agency has enough accommodation for pilgrims at Goa and at Panjim.

MAHATMA'S LEADERSHIP

KARNATAK'S IMPLICIT FAITH

FUTILITY OF COUNCIL ENTRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

Mr. Gangadharao Deshpande as President of the first Bijapur District Conference delivered an eloquent and inspiring address at the first day's sitting of the Conference at Bijapur.

After referring at the outset to the services of Sjt. Shrinivasarao Koujalgi and the late Mr. Jayarao Deshpande, which had secured a high place for the Bijpur District in political movements Mr. Deshpande said that they had all followed Mahatma Gandhi and the programme laid down by him simply because they had implicit faith in his leadership, and the conviction that his policy alone would redeem the honour of our dishonoured nation and lead it to its destined goal. It was only after his imprisonment that a difference of views amongst N.C.O's had arisen but they must all bear in mind that none of them was actuated by any selfish motives. By desiring to effect a change in the programme of work, there had been no change in their desire to serve their Motherland. The difference was one of views and opinions. Pandit Nehru had assured them that he would sink or swim with the Congress. It was the misfortune of this country that Deshabandhu Das had felt that motives had been attributed to him for a mere difference of opinion.

After referring to the sacrifices of Deshabandhu Das and appealing to the audience not to entertain any mean idea about the motives of such high-minded leaders as Hakimji Ajmal Khan and Deshbandhu Das, Mr. Gangadharrao referred to the subject of the proposed Council entry, and showed how that there being no change of the heart among the beauracracy, no change regarding the boycott of Councils was justified. He expressed his surprise at the belief of Deshabandhu Das that he could by presenting scheme for the foundation of Swarajya to the Legislative Council and by mere entry into the Council he could so change the heart of the Bureaucracy as to secure its support for a national scheme of Swarajya, especially when after the strenuous struggle of the last two years of the whole nation they had failed to make much impression on the bureaucracy. He asked if there was no change of heart on the part of the bureaucracy and their mental attitude remained unchanged, would they be acting wisely in changing the Nation's mental attitude? It was futile to think of breaking or wrecking mending or ending the Council by mere diplomacy. He thought that this new view was due to a mentality that was incapable of assimilating the basic principles of the non-co-operation movement.

The movement was based on the efficacy of sacrifice, suffering, purity, and penance while the mentality now seeking a change wanted to fight by diplomacy. Mahatma Gandhi knew the mentality of the masses and framed a proramme suited to it.

Therefore the duty was to ignore the new mentality.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao regretted the attitude of some of his Maharastrian friends and colleagues with whom he had worked for years under the distinguished leadership of Lokamanya Tilak. He was surprised to hear from one of them that he could understand only political terms and not moral and spiritual one in a political programme. In this connection, Mr. Gangadharrao referred to the inspiring speech of Lokamanya at the close of his last trial in 1908, where in he had declared his belief in the efficacy of suffering and sacrifice and in the higher powers wielding the destiny of nations. The President then further pointed out that when the attention of the whole world was drawn towards this new experiment of a political revolution, it would not be wise for the country to go back to condemn methods.

He told the audience that after hearing the discussion of the question in all its bearings in Calcutta, he still remained of the opinion that the proposed change was wholly harmful to the country.

He finally appealed to the people to go to Gaya and express their unanimous opinion and convince Deshbandhu Das, who under the mistaken belief that there was political stagnation in the country was seeking for willing to go with him to whatever length in the furtherence of the Non-cooperation programme.

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONTROVERSY.

EDUCATION MINISTER EXPLAINS HIS VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

In connection with the Calcutta University controversy, an Associated Press representative interviewed Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter, the Education Minister, who briefly traced the origin of the present situation. He began by making a reference to two applications made by the University in 1921 asking for Rs. 29 lakhs and 25 thousand and gave reasons for the Government's inability to accept the application as there was a large deficit in the budget and as the budget had already been prepared. The next budget was also a deficit one. But Government was considering further grants in supplementary estimates and a sum of two and a half lakhs of rupees was granted. The Minister said that the conditions imposed by Government in connection with this grant were based on the suggestions made by the Accountant-General. The first condition was made with a view to restore financial equillibrium. Other conditions excepting one related to the account's procedure. The remaining conditions to which the University took general objections suggested that the receipts and expenditure should be prepared an submitted to the Board of Accounts to the Senate and the Government of Bengal every month soon after its close. The Accountant-General suggested an amalgamation of the several so-called funds and it was necessary that the Board of Accounts to the Senate and the Government should keep in touch with regard to the accounts of the separate funds.

With reference to the relations between the University and some members of the Legislative Council, the Minister said that he had always tried to improve these relations and partially succeeded. If the University had reciprocated his efforts, the situation would have improved. He repudiated the suggestion that either Government or the Legislative Council was endeavouring to interfere the academic administration of the University, but he claimed that both were entitled to examine its accounts. They were justified in asking the University to manage its affairs within its resources.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S HAND IN UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.

Referring to the spheres of the Council, the Government and the University with regard to financial affairs of the University, the Minister said," The Legislative Council before it votes a single rupee from the tax-payers money is entitled to full information about the financial affairs of the Calcutta University so that the members can vote intelligently, conscientiously and with due regard to their responsibilities to tax payers. If the University or any public body wants money from the State coffers, then the representatives of people and Government responsible to those representatives, are entitled to look into the accounts of that body. It is therefore necessary for material. Neither Government and far less the Legislative Council should interfere in any way with the details of financial administration of an autonomous academic body like the Calcutta University. The University on its part must not show any irritation at placing all its financial affairs before the Government and the Legislative Council and the University must also agree to manage within its financial resources and has no right to go beyond its financial resources. It is also the duty of the Government to see that any autonomous body whether it be the University or any other body receiving grants from the State should observe business methods as regards budgetting in proper time and keeping up proper accounts etc."

OPINION REGARDING UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

Asked what his opinion was with regard to the reform of the University the Minister said that in whatever form he might ultimately accept the proposals for legislation, he would keep in view the following cardinal points:—"(A) Government will not interfere with the autonomy of the University in academic matters nor will it interfere with the University's autonomy in matters of financial detail; (B) There should be some provision to limit the activities of the University to its available resources; (C) People who have taken education as their vocation in life should have better opportunities for participating in the activities of the University without depending on the favour of any person however high and (D) there should be an extension of the elective principle with due regard to academic interests."

The Minister maintained that financial difficulties of the University was due in part to want of proper control giving as an instance in fact that the professors were allowed to place orders in disregard of the sanctioned grants.

DISPUTE RE MAHARASTRA ELECTIONS.

INVESTIGATION BY MR. GANGADHAR RAO DESHPANDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. G. B. Deshpande one of the members of the Investigation Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the Congress to investigate Maharashtra election disputes commenced his proceedings at Poona on the 5th and continued the same on the 6th and the 7th. He has come to Bombay to-day and resumed the inquiry at Sardar Griha. The inquiry will be continued to-morrow and if necessary the day after to-morrow. He has requested both the parties claiming to be the properly constituted Maharashtra P. C. C. to supply him with the copies of lists of delegates elected by the various Congress organisations in Maharashtra which may be now, or may come hereafter, to be, in their possession. Both the parties have agreed to this arrangement.

BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 8.

The Bharat Dharma Mahamandal will hold its sittings at Gaya during Christmas week at hours not in conflict with the Congress Session. The local Dharma Sabha will also hold its anniversary. A piece of ground east of the Congress Pandal has been secured for the Mahamandal. Rai Bahadur Gobind Lal Sijuar is the President of the Reception Committee and Pandit Goverdhan Misra, is the Secretary.

It is understood two Indians have recently been appointed to superior grades of the Indian Stores Department. Mr. Mohamed Khairud Deen was appointed as Assistant Engineer in the Government Test House at Alipore, and Mr. T. Sadasivam Pillai as Assistant Controller of Textiles Purchase at the headquarters.

The ceremony of reciting the new Caliph's name in Khutba before the Juma prayers was performed in almost all mosques of Lucknow.

Delhi Mussalmans assembled in the Juma Masjid on Friday, and offered prayers for the long life and prosperity of the new Khalifa and success of the Turkish nation at the Lausanne Conference.

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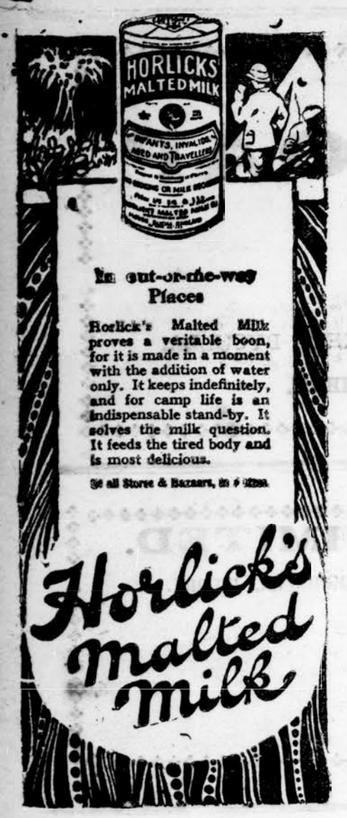
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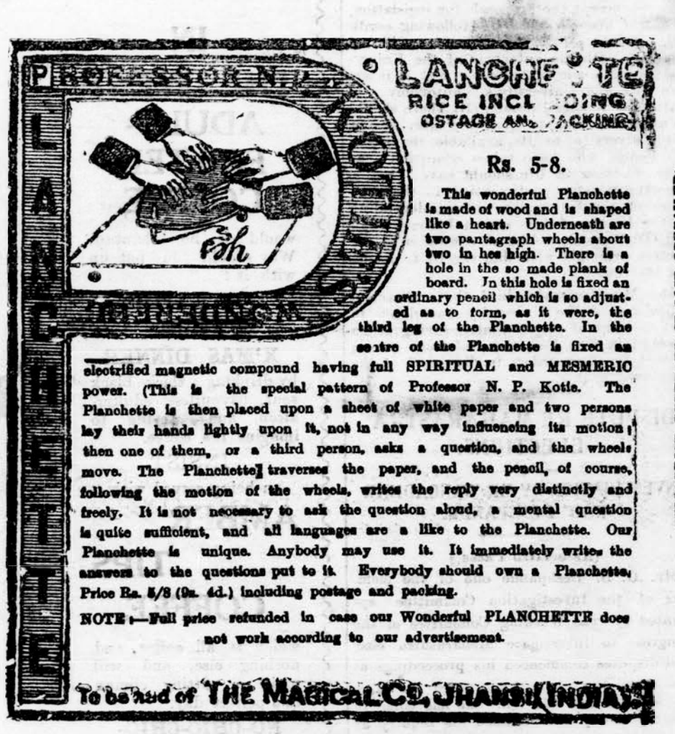
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The "H. Kesari," Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 26:—"We have receive a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotis for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Pro Kotis's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.